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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Resignation of the Assistant Secretary of State.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Meeting of the House Special Committee on the Union.

Amendments to the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, on Secession.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Presentation of Compromise Propositions.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

It is reported currently that Trescott, the Assistant Secretary of State, has resigned, but it is not authenticated. If so, great trouble will arise, as Secretary Cass knows very little or nothing of the details of the office.

The Committee on the State of the Union met to-day. Davis, of Mississippi; Davis, of Maryland; Kellogg, of Illinois; Curtis, of Iowa; and Humphreys, of New-York, talked, but no conclusion was arrived at. The talk was generally conciliatory. The Committee meets again to-morrow, when propositions for a compromise will be put in. Hawkins, of Florida, was the only absent member of the Committee. Boyce, of South Carolina, was present, as a spectator only. An Ex-Member of Congress from North Carolina, on motion of Mr. Willson, was elected Clerk. Good feeling prevailed, and as the Territorial question is the only one at issue, a satisfactory result is generally hoped for.

Riggs & Co. express the opinion that the Treasury notes will not be at a discount, as suggested recently, but that they will be at a premium.

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, of Minnesota, is mentioned by many here for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the incoming Administration. His long experience as Land Officer in the West, together with his thorough knowledge of the details of our land system, preëminently qualifies him for the position.

R. R. Rhodes, clerk in the Patent-office, has obtained six weeks' leave of absence to go to Mississippi, his home. He is a Secessionist, and is well known as such to the Administration. He receives $2,500 salary, which goes on while he is absent as a member of the Mississippi Convention called to concert measures to break up the Union.

Intense interest was manifested in the House to-day, while the resolutions were being submitted for reference to the Select Committee of thirty-three, but those which attracted special attention were offered by Mr. Sherman, as they were regarded as expressing the sentiments of the Republican Party proper. Great disappointment was evinced when it was ascertained that these resolutions proposed no amendment to the Constitution, but affirmed its present efficiency. The other resolutions were very good, but were looked upon as merely individual opinions.

So also were the proceedings in the Senate on the Treasury Note bill significant. Mr. Hunter proposed to reduce the amount from ten to three millions, which would carry on the Government to the 4th of March next, and to pledge the proceeds of the sale of public lands to relieve the Cotton States from any portion of the debt created thereby. Mr. Hunter's amendments, it is charged, look to the dissolution of the Union.

The impression generally prevails that the proceedings to-day have not a tendency to strengthen the prospects for a reconciliation.

Senator Wilson has addressed a letter to Caleb Cushing, in reply to his late speeches, in which Gen. Cushing's record in Congress is shown up in a manner not flattering to Cushing's consistency. This letter will appear in print in a few days, and will take strong ground for the maintenance of the Constitution as it is. Baron Stoeckl, Baron Witterstadt, Mr. Blondel, Van Cuelebrenk and several other foreign Diplomats were present to-day in the Senate Chamber, apparently much interested in the proceedings.

Foreign dispatches received at the British and French Legations express entire confidence in the permanency of the Republic, notwithstanding the present excitement. These say they doubt not the storm will pass over, leaving the nation more healthy and vigorous than ever.

Application was made by South Carolina to-day to Secretary Floyd, to purchase a quantity of rifle muskets with sword bayonets. Mr. Miles, who applied in person, was answered that the Secretary of War had no power to sell the public arms, except those condemned on inspection. Mr. Miles leaves on Friday for home.

The agents of several newly-patented arms are doing a heavy business here in contracting to supply the Southern States.

The reported appointment of Philip Francis Thomas, Commissioner of Patents, as Secretary of the Treasury, and its confirmation this afternoon, surprises every one.

The universally reported nomination of Mr. Guthrie inspired great confidence in financial circles. But the denial from Louisville that it had been tendered to him, and the report that Thomas was to succeed Cobb, counteracted the entire feeling, and finances are again down to-day. The new Secretary of the Treasury was immediately confirmed by the Senate, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-morrow. His only qualification is said to be his subserving to President Buchanan, and his readiness to do his bidding. He is wholly ignorant of financial matters.

Gov. Weller was confirmed a Minister to Mexico. No nomination was made for the Supreme Bench.

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to release the bidders for the loan under the act of June last. They have lost heavily already through the action of Cobb and other disunionists connected with the Federal Administration. Until these bidders are released, the Treasury Notes, it is thought, will avail but little.

Reports are still current that Wade and Wilson are prepared, and will speak soon on the crisis, in the Senate.

Several parties arrived this evening from New-England, New-York and the Northwest, drawn hither by the prospects of trouble concerning the Union.

It is understood that Heart, Superintendent of Public Printing, has completed the bargain with Wendell for the Government Printing-office, for $35,000. It is doubtful whether it will be accepted or not by the incoming Administration.

Secretary Cobb is well known to have said that he was not a secessionist so long as the South could get her rights in the Union, and he had no idea three weeks ago of leaving the Cabinet. It is now generally understood that the President is much deceived by the course of Cobb, who made the same assurances to him.

The South Americans and Border State men are fearful that the course of the Republicans in acceding to the wish of the Cotton States to go out, will force the Border States to go out also and join them.

It is understood that some of the South Carolina delegates to the State Convention advocate sending a Commissioner to the Federal Government, to negotiate the terms for remaining in the Union, and that Stephens of Georgia advocates the same plan, and is pledged to it. If so, it will have the desired effect of giving time, whereby the Union may be saved.

The report that Mr. Vaillandigham said there could not be peaceable secession is erroneous. His declaration was the opposite. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The General Land Office has issued a patent to the authorities of the City of Portland, Oregon, under the town-site law of 1844, for 320 acres, and providing for conflicting claims of other parties. This subject has been in controversy for the last ten years, and has enlisted some of the most eminent counsel of the country.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee on Printing present Senators Fitch, Davis and Anthony, and Representatives Gurley and Haskin, the contract made by Mr. Heart, the Superintendent of Public Printing, for the purchase of the printing establishment formerly owned by Wendell, for a Government office, was approved without dissent. The price agreed to be paid is $135,000, which the Superintendent thinks he can save in a single session on printing and binding. It is understood that Mr. Gurley will to-morrow introduce a resolution, declaring the office of Printer to the House vacant, and directing the Superintendent to contract forthwith for the execution of the printing for the present session. As yet no documents have been printed for the House, on account of the absence of Mr. Ford, the printer.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Commissioner of Patents Philip Frank Thomas, of Maryland, as Secretary of the Treasury, which was unanimously confirmed without the customary reference, and also that of Ex-Gov. Weller, of California, as Minister to Mexico.

The political position of Senator Benjamin has been misunderstood. He is a strong Secessionist.

Representative Lamar left to-night for Mississippi to attend the State Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to Mr. Morrill's tariff bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, with the bill.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill authorizing treasury notes, amended by inserting $50 instead of $100, as the minimum amount, and with an amendment referring to the date for their expiration, and the interest allowed; and that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are to be set apart as security for the redemption of the notes.

Mr. Hunter said it was an object to give the notes to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said, let the notes be sold for what they will bring. The Government should deal with all its creditors alike.

Mr. Hunter—We hope the Government will be able to pay all its debts. We propose to set aside the proceeds of the public domain, so as to encourage bidders to get notes at par. If ten millions were issued, will it not help the notes not only of this Government, but of the Governments of all the States.

Mr. Anthony called for the yeas and nays on adopting Mr. Hunter's amendment.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said the Government was pledged to redeem these notes.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) quoted the stocks from a New-York paper. I would like to see notes issued in sums of not less than twenty dollars.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said, as the bill originally came from the House, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorised to sell for what he could get. The money market is entirely regulated by monied men. We should not be obliged to sell the securities for what we can get for them, especially at the present time. Something must be done to give a feeling of security to these notes. Put out the notes, and in two years there will be a difficulty to get money for them. Money we must have by the 1st of January, to preserve the credit of the Government. We may pledge the lands specifically for it. I look upon this the same as if an individual wishes to borrow money, and pledges his property therefor. I am in favor of reducing the denomination, if desirable. We have money to raise in order to preserve public credit. We must have practical men to deal with a practical subject.

Mr. Seward, of New York, (Rep.)—The State of New-York takes caution to preserve her credit as much as any State.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.)—I understand the amendments to be to confine the power given to the Executive to three millions.

Several Senators—"No, no."

Mr. Cameron—It is the intention to borrow money and give these notes as security.

Mr. Collamer—I think the limitation of that bill is three millions. Last January ten millions were sold, I think for one year. The great body of these notes remain out now. The notes are issued at different dates to different subscribers.

Mr. Fessenden—I don't desire to have Government's paper shaved.

Mr. Cameron—This Government keeps money very badly. I notice that in the vote for sustaining the credit of the Government the Secessionists and my Republican friends stand up for the same thing.

The bill, having been cut down to three millions, was passed.

The following is the vote on the second amendment by Mr. Hunter to the bill; viz.: at the end of the second section add the words, "and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands;" on which Mr. Simmons called for the ayes and nays.

Absentees—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Collamer, Chestnut, Chandler, Hamlin, Hammond, Hemphill, Iverson, Mallory, Pugh, Rice, Toombs.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, King, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilkinson.

After the bill passed, the resolutions in reference to secession were called up, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) in the chair.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) commenced speaking, when Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) interrupting him, asked leave to move a reconsideration of the bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. Wigfall rose to speak. He said: During the talk here yesterday the Senator from Illinois (Douglas) indulged in some patriotic platitudes on the subject of saving the Union. I understood him to say that he was prepared to make any effort in his power to accomplish that desirable end. He asked for a specification of the wrongs or the imaginary wrongs that the Southern States were suffering, or supposed to be suffering. I understood him to pledge himself that when the grievances were made known he would be ready to redress them as far as laid in his power. Under this state of things I will state to him one of the grievances under which the Southern States think they are suffering. It is, that this Government has denied that slaves are property, and upon that denial has refused to protect the owners of slaves in their title whenever they were within the Federal jurisdiction. I have asked Mr. Douglas whether he was prepared to give an assurance that our property would be protected within the Federal jurisdiction. I did not get a direct answer from him, and I suppose that I will not do so. He says he will show or answer by his vote, if a bill be introduced, whether he will afford protection or not. Will the Senator (Douglas) interpose by the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Department to protect that species of property known as slaves, as well as every other species of property? Will he propose amendments to the Constitution? Will he vote in this body for amendments to the Constitution? Will he pledge in good faith to go back to the people of Illinois and urge before them the ratification of amendments to the Constitution that will vest in the Federal Government not only the power, but *make it an imperative duty to protect slave property as it protects every other species of property?* If he can do this, then it will end one of our difficulties.

But to this he answers there is no reason for the excitement in the Southern States; that they have not complained of anything, and that the people there are not dissatisfied. He tells us that there are two extremes of people—those who live in the Eastern States and those who live in the Gulf States, and that they misunderstand the question of difference between them entirely. But he says that the people of Illinois and Kentucky understand all! If the Northern States desire it, this Union can be saved; but this Union cannot be saved by flattery either on the floor of the Senate or on the stump. You cannot save the Union by singing hosannahs to it! You cannot save the Union by making Fourth of July speeches! You have got to come down to the work before you, and do something practically. The people of the different slaveholding States, especially the Cotton States along the Gulf, are dissatisfied with the Government as about to be administered by the incoming Administration. There is nothing that will satisfy them except proper amendments of the Constitution, and these amendments must be made by the Northern States unanimously, or the people of the Southern States will not be satisfied, and I say they ought not to be. If amendments to the Constitution, which would secure us everything we ask, were ratified by fifteen Slave and ten Non-Slaveholding States, it would be considered a part of the Constitution. But if eight of the Non-Slaveholding States voted against the amendments, and yet they were made a part of the Constitution, we would say at once here are amendments to the Constitution which are distasteful to eight of the Non Slaveholding States, and which will probably be disregarded just the same as they disregard the present Constitution. Suppose that amendments to the Constitution were proposed and fifteen Slave States should ratify them, and the non-slaveholding States should do the same, but that New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other border States should refuse to ratify the amendments, of what practical use would the amendments be to us? None! What is the use, then, of discussing what we would be satisfied with when nothing has been offered to us. What's the use when we don't believe we will be permitted to retain even that which we may have if the two senators from New-York, the Senators from Massachusetts, the Senator from Ohio, the two Senators from Illinois, the Senator from New-Hampshire, the Senator from Maine and others, who are regarded as Republican men, deny that under the Constitution slaves are recognized as property. If we could believe they would go to their constituents and urge the ratification of proper amendments, we believe the Gulf States would suspend action; certainly so if the amendments could be ratified and carried out in good faith; that they will cease preaching the "irrepressible conflict;" that they shall declare slaves are property; that they shall be delivered up when fugitives; that Abolition societies shall be abolished, and Abolition Presses suppressed; that Abolition speeches no longer be made; that we shan't have pirates and murderers and our women in slavery. Until an honest effort is made, I say, to meet the demands of the South, there is a prospect of giving them a fair consideration. [Roars of laughter from the galleries, and "Amens."] He continued, and said the Senators may laugh in their faces. [Renewed laughter in the whole House.] My friend from Kentucky, and other Union-saving friends, may look and see the derision when I make this proposition. [Laughter.] I trust they will understand the Latin maxim says: Learn even from your enemies some wisdom. What will you talk when I tell you as I have told people whom I represented long, long ago, you'll not be permitted to keep that which you have now. You are regarded as poltroons; and they talk of coercion—of holding the "glorious Union," as they call it, with cords of hemp, yet you petition the "glorious Union" to continue.

About this time Senator —— took the Chair of the President of the Senate.

Mr. Wigfall continued without interruption: Stop within your borders flaming Presses, public speakers who excite the people against us. And I say to those States, you shall not—that is the word I choose to use, and I represent a feeling of determination of the people I represent—I say you shall not permit men to go there to excite our citizens by making John Brown speeches, and bringing strychnine within the limits of the State I represent. You shall not publish newspapers and pamphlets to excite the slaves to insurrection. You shall not publish newspapers and pamphlets to excite the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder. We will have peace, and if you don't offer it to us, we'll quietly have our rights under the constitutional compact, or withdraw from the Union and establish a Government for ourselves. If you then persist in aggression, these sovereign States will settle the question, and when you laugh at these impotent efforts, as you regard them, I tell you that Cotton is King. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Cries of "Order!"

The President said the Sergeant-at-Arms will clear the gallery if it occurs again.

Mr. Hale said: "Mr. President, that threat was made one, two or three times yesterday. Now is the time to carry it out."

Order was restored.

Mr. Wigfall said, if the exhibition of feeling in the galleries occurs again, the galleries shall be cleared, and once being cleared we will proceed. I trust the Senate will act upon it. Decency is looked for.

Mr. Davis arose from his seat, and said—I hope the Senator will be permitted to proceed. I think we attach too much importance to the expression of the galleries. I take it for granted that those warned yesterday did not repeat to-day. Yesterday there was one set, to-day there's a new set. We will get them all instructed after a while. [Tremendous applause from the galleries, and laughter from the Senators.]

Mr. Wigfall continued: I say Cotton is King, and that Cotton waves his sceptre, not only over thirty-three States, but over the island of Great Britain, and over continental Europe. There's no crowned head, either upon that island or the Continent, that does not bend the knee in fear, and acknowledge allegiance to that power. Five millions of people in Great Britain live upon cotton. You may make grain, and they can husband; but exhaust cotton for one week, and all England will starve. They will not burst open barns, but will burn whole houses. We can have a direct trade of two hundred and fifty millions to our own ports, instead of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York, if we go out of the Union. Our imports will amount to two hundred and fifty millions, and forty per cent. upon that puts into our treasury one hundred million dollars; twenty per cent gives fifty millions. What tariff we will adopt I expect to know in a few months, and in another Chamber. [Laughter in the galleries.] You suppose numbers contribute the strength of Government; I tell you it's the almighty dollar. When your operatives are turned out, when capitalists are broken, will you go to direct taxation. When you cease to have exports, will you have imports? Factories will then be burnt down, and capitalists go to the wall. I know you don't regard us in earnest. I would save the Union if I could, but it is my deliberate impression, and I have been studying the character of the people you represent for years past. Now the question is, can the Union be saved? I have always been a Union man and I am now a Union man: not from any silly notion that it is of Divine origin; not that blood was shed for it; not because it is an inheritance from our fathers; for it is neither the one nor the other. This Union is a compact between the States. The inheritance may be regarded the treaty with Great Britain and France. It is a treaty between the States for a common defence of domestic tranquillity. They agreed to the organization of a certain Government. They made a wise distribution of the Government. They vested in the State Governments powers necessary to protect the liberty and well being of the citizens. All States that are republican, democratic, monarchial, aristocratic, slaveholding, non-slaveholding, agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing, can all live under the Constitution, as when the old thirteen States ratified and made it binding between them.

By the late election it would seem as if the people of the North thought themselves responsible for the domestic institutions of all the States. They tell us a State has not a right to call out an army and navy, or negotiate with a foreign Power when she is coerced by other States. Do you suppose we can be amused with clap-trap and Fourth of July orators when we feel that we are a nation inheriting rights? The people amongst whom I live have passed that point. I am a devoted friend of the Union, but I know that it must be dissolved, because I can see no disposition to save it among those who alone can do it. When the eight Cotton States shall withdraw from the Union, as they will do, in the next two months they will meet the Convention, adopt a Federal Government, and establish a foreign department, and then I shall advocate the adoption of that same Constitution that was ratified by the old thirteen States. I have no doubt that when Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky, and the other border States see what we have done, that they will come into our Union, and then not many months will pass away before this beautiful fabric will again be the scene of our discussions, in which we will not only consider these matters pertaining to our domestic affairs, but also in regard to our foreign relations.

Mr. Wigfall here read extracts from the Constitution and laws of South Carolina previous to the inauguration of the first President of the United States.

Mr. Wigfall then continued: The immediate cause of secession is the election to the Presidency of a Black Republican. The people of the North must know that the present state of affairs has been brought about by means of the Helper book, by the teachings of the Senator from New-York, (Seward,) by the preachings of the pretended followers of Christ, and by teaching in your schools even the children to hate us. The Senator from New-York had told his Wide-Awake pretorians that their services could not be dispensed with after the election, but that they would be needed to secure the fruits of victory. They are a half a million of men in uniform, well drilled, and the purpose of their organization is to sweep the country in which I live with fire and sword.

Mr. Seward arose and said, I want to know the ground and place where it is to take place. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. Wigfall said he had seen it reported in the newspapers.

Mr. Seward replied that he did say what was published in newspapers. I do remember to have read a letter which I received from some unknown person of a Southern State, professing to implicate something I said in some speech of mine. But I can't tell what I may have said, perverted so as to imply I ever said or intimated that the Wide Awakes were being kept organized, or disciplined or uniformed, or associated at all to secure the fruits of their victory. I think I can say safely, I never said anything which could. I hope the Senator will excuse me. I hope he will not deem it necessary to put myself under any obligations to explain anything hereafter. [Applause.]

Mr. Wigfall continued, and said, the denial of the Senator is all I ask; I only saw a report of his speech. In regard to the incoming Administration, it will have one-half the Senate, the Cabinet and the diplomats on their side. A great deal is said about this being the land of liberty, and of a people who boast that they have a right to govern themselves. Well, you will have an opportunity to make the experiment. [Laughter.] For myself, I don't believe that I owe allegiance to the United States. I believe I owe allegiance to my State, and to that State allegiance shall be given.

Mr. Wigfall continued his remarks till 3:55 P. M., when, on motion of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker, pursuant to an order of yesterday, called the various States for propositions relating to the present condition of the country.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) submitted a series of resolutions declaring that the representatives of the people of the United States regard it as the duty of every patriot, in the present crisis, to forget parties and sections, and to devote themselves honestly and earnestly to the cause of their country; that the same reasons which, in the beginning of our history as an independent nation, impelled these States to friendly and faithful cooperation for the common welfare, are in full force now, and should stimulate every section to the fair and faithful discharge of all obligations to every other section, and to the whole Union, without reservation and without evasion; that if, while living under the shadow of the monuments which we have erected to commemorate the heroic deeds of our Fathers, we prove ourselves unable to transmit to our children the Institutions created by the genius and patriotism of the founders of the Republic, we shall deserve to be remembered and denounced as a nation of great monuments and little men; that any citizens of this Republic, who are willing to barter the public welfare for their own aggrandizement, and to secure a local popularity, by exciting jealousy and animosity between the States of this Union, are wholly unworthy of the honor or the confidence of any portion of the American people; that the present state of unfriendly feeling existing between the different sections of this Confederacy, has arisen from the government, by Congress and the Executive, of our provincial dependencies, and from their usurpation of the rights of American citizens, and that we are opposed to the creation or the acquisition of any more such dependencies, as being adverse to the interests of a Republican Government, and destructive of the rights of our own citizens; that the rights of an American citizen are above the Congress and the President, and are not derived from either, and should be sacred everywhere on American soil; and that, as all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, Territorial Governments should not be compelled to derive their just powers from the consent of Congress, or the will of the President; that the public lands outside of the State limits should be open to sale and settlement in districts suitable in size and form to make States, and that whenever any such district may contain a population equal to the ratio of representation, and shall have a constitution republican in form, it should be entitled to admission into the Confederacy; that as taxation and representation are inseparable, the taxes of the people in the land districts for the support of the General Government should be remitted to them, and they support their own governments and defray all their expenses; that no new Territory shall ever be acquired to be owned by the United States or to be governed by Congress, and that the expansion of their limits should be possible only by their annexation by treaty of sovereign States; that there should be no Congressional legislation whatever upon the subject of Slavery; that every Congressional District should also be an Electoral District, and be entitled every four years to choose one Presidential elector, and each State should be entitled to choose two Presidential electors on general ticket.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Whereas, A conflict of opinion dangerous to the peace and permanence of the Union has arisen, concerning the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the subject of African Slavery; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), that the following article be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which, when ratified by Convention, in three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz.:

In all territory of the United States lying north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, and not included within the limits of any of the existing States, Slavery and involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall be and is hereby prohibited. Provided that the said Territory, or any portion of the same when admitted as a State, shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as its Constitution may prescribe at the time of its admission. That in all territory of the United States lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, not included within the limits of any existing States, neither Congress nor any Territorial Government shall pass any laws prohibiting or impairing the establishment of Slavery. Provided always that the said Territory, or any part of it, when admitted as a State, shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as its constitution may prescribe at the time of admission. Congress shall pass no law prohibiting or interfering with the trade in slaves between the slave-holding States and Territories. The migration or importation of slaves within the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign country, is hereby prohibited. No person held to service or labor in any State, or in any Territory of the United States, under the law thereof, escaping into any other State or Territory of the United States, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. The right of transit, or temporary sojourn in, the several States and Territories of the United States, is hereby guaranteed to all the citizens of the several States and Territories, and their right to the possession and control of their slaves during such sojourn and transit shall not be impugned. No law enacted by Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves shall be in any degree impaired or impugned by anything contained in the laws or constitution of any State or Territory, but all such State and Territorial laws, and all such provision in any State or other constitution, shall be null and void.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) submitted resolutions declaratory of non-intervention as the true remedy; that all State laws in conflict with the Constitution and laws of Congress ought to be repealed; that the Fugitive Slave law and all other laws of the land ought to be respected and obeyed, and no obstacle thrown in the way of their execution; that the Constitution is the result of conciliation and compromise, and can only be preserved by the exercise of a similar spirit.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) offered a resolution instructing the Union Committee to inquire and report as to whether State Personal Liberty bills are in conflict with the Constitution, and further to inquire whether the Fugitive Slave law is susceptible of amendment to ascertain more certainly the actual condition of the fugitive.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered the following:

That an amicable settlement be made, and an equitable adjustment of all matters between the States separating, so that each and every State and people thereof may know their precise duties and obligations in that event, and no justifiable cause of disturbance may take place in the future, as far as human foresight can guard against it, and further to enable them, as they have lived so long together in the bonds of Federal Union, to acquiesce peaceably in the necessity that compels them to separate; and further to provide, in case of disagreement in the future, some plan by which the same can be speedily and finally adjusted; that the Special Committee inquire, among other things, if any measure can be adopted to preserve in their purity the constitutional rights of all the States within the Union; and further to inquire as to the most reasonable and just mode by which their rights may be maintained in a state of separation, each sovereign State being repossessed of its delegated authority to the Federal Union, and adjusting the liabilities of each, with such other measures of fair settlement as may appear to them just; and recommend also some plan in that event by which in the future, if any disputes shall arise, they may be fairly and speedily settled.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered the following:

That the Constitution ought to be amended so as to provide—first, that Congress shall have no power or jurisdiction on the subject of domestic Slavery, either in the States, the Territories of the United States, or District of Columbia, or over the trade of slaves in or between them, except as hereinafter provided; that where domestic Slavery may exist in any Territory or District, it shall be the duty of Congress to protect it by adequate and efficient legislation; that no Territorial legislation, or other Territorial authority, shall have any power or jurisdiction whatever over such subject; that the rights of masters or owners to their slaves, while sojourning in, or *in transitu* through any State or Territory of the United States, shall be guarteed by protection; that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up on demand of their owners or masters, and that all such fugitives as may be lost by reason of the legislation of any State, or the act of its constitutional authorities, shall be paid for by such State.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

That the Special Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Fugitive Slave law as best to promote the rendition of fugitive slaves under the operation of the same, the more adequate punishment of its infraction, and affording proper compensation to the owners of those who are not returned. Also to inquire what further constitutional checks are demanded, by a sense of self-preservation, on the part of the slaveholding States, against the operation of the Federal Government, when about to be presided over by those who have avowedly come into power on the ground of hostility to their institutions, and to consider whether the fact does not of itself indicate an antagonism to the slaveholding interests, so as to make it necessary, for its own security, that its concurrent voice, separately and distinctly given, should be required to sanction each and every operation of the Federal Government, and to consider whether a dual Executive, or the division of the Senate into two bodies, or the making a majority of Senators from both the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States necessary to all action on the part of that body, or the creation of another advising body, or council, or what other amendments to the Federal Constitution would best promote that result, and to report thereon.

Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to inquire as to the expediency of amending the Fugitive Slave law, with a view to the prompt rendition of fugitive slaves and of giving proper compensation to owners of those not returned; also as to the propriety of providing, by constitutional amendment or Congressional enactment, for the protection of the rights of slaveholders in the common Territories.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Whereas, One of the chief and just complaints on the part of the slaveholding States of this Confederacy is the refusal, neglect and failure of certain Executives of the Northern States to deliver up fugitives from justice indicted for treason, murder and slave-stealing in said Slave States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of thirty-three for the reëstablishment of comity between the States, be required to consider what, if any, further legislation is necessary to carry out the second clause of the second section of the fourth Article of the Constitution for the delivery of fugitives from justice, who shall flee from one State and be found in another, on the demand of the Executive authority of the State from which such fugitive shall have fled, and that such inquiry be made with a special view to punish all Judges, Attorneys-General, Executives, or other State officers, who shall impede the execution of said clause in the Constitution, either in respect to the delivery of felons who may be indicted for treason or murder in attempted slave insurrections, or who may be indicted for slave-stealing.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to report what legislation is necessary to give full effect to that part of the Constitution which provides that the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States;" and also what legislation is necessary to secure to all the people, whether residing in or traveling through any State the full benefit of that part of the Constitution which secures them against unreasonable searches and seizures in the absence of probable cause.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced resolutions declaring that the only true and effectual remedy for the dissensions that now exist between the several States and the people thereof is in the faithful observance by the several States and the people thereof, of all the compromises of the Constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof; that the Special Committee of Thirty-three be instructed to inquire whether any State or the people thereof have failed to obey and enforce the obligations imposed by the Constitution, and if so the remedy thereof, and whether any further legislation is required to secure such enforcement; that to avoid all further controversies in regard to the several Territories of the United States, the said Committee divide the said Territories into States of a convenient size, with a view to their prompt admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced the resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Thirty-three be instructed to inquire and report whether Congress has constitutional power to make the people of any particular State or municipal corporation therein liable to indemnify the owner of any slave escaping into such State, and who has been rescued from rightful custody by force or otherwise, and also whether it is expedient to establish a special Federal Police, for the purpose of executing the laws of the United States, and promptly suppressing any unlawful resistance thereto; and also whether any further legislation is required to secure a prompt, certain and full enforcement of the guarantees of the Constitution, or whether an amendment of the Constitution is necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced resolutions instructing the Special Committee to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of abolishing by amendment to the Constitution the office of President, and establishing in lieu thereof an Executive Council, consisting of three members, to be elected by districts composed of the contiguous States as near as practicable—each member of said Council to be armed with a veto power such as is now vested in the President; and if such plan be deemed practicable by said Special Committee, that they report to this House such details thereof as may be necessary to accommodate the same to the existing Constitution of the United States; and that said Special Committee also be requested to take into consideration the means necessary, if any can be devised, to restore the equilibrium between the Free and Slave States in the Senate, and particularly whether this end can be accomplished by a voluntary division on the part of some of the Slave States into two or more States.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) proposed amendments to the Constitution expressly recognizing property in slaves, where Slavery now or may hereafter exist, and express the denial of the Federal Government to prohibit or interfere with it anywhere, or restrict the trade in slaves between the States; also to express an agreement to protect Slavery wherever the Federal jurisdiction extends; and guarantee the protection of slaves while passing through the Free States; any State defeating or impairing the Fugitive Slave law not to be entitled to representation in Congress until the nullifying laws be repealed, &c.

The above propositions were severally read and referred to the Union Committee.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said he had received notice to attend a meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs on Friday. As he didn't expect to remain much longer a member of Congress, he felt it his duty to resign his position as a member thereof, in order that the vacancy may at once be filled. He did not adopt this course owing to any dissatisfaction with the Committee: he should always cherish a lively recollection of their uniform and courteous kindness toward him.

He was excused.

The House passed a bill making fu[illegible] provision in relation to incorporated land offices, and the bill extending the time for Oregon to select certain lands.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill creating the land district of Dacotah, and providing for the admission of a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed the bill, and mentioned that he had prepared bills for organizing various Territorial Governments, including Dacotah.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired whether they would be reported with the same provisions as those of last session, prohibiting Slavery.

Mr. Grow replied in the affirmative, and said the House could, if they chose, strike out the provisions.

Mr. Thayer's bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) wished to offer a resolution declaring devotion to the Union, and made some remarks thereon.

Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) called him to order.

Mr. Morris—I have said all I wanted to say.

Much confusion now existed.

Mr. John Cochrane thought that these proceedings were a sufficient argument why the House should adjourn, which was agreed to amid calls for the yeas and nays on the motion to do so. Adjourned.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Third Letter from Mr. Raymond to Hon. W. L. Yancey.

Impossibility of Restoring the Slave-trade—Secession Nothing but Revolution and Certain to Involve War.

Hon. W. L. Yancey—*Dear Sir:* You will see from my last letter that I have no faith in the validity or sincerity of the reasons assigned for a secession of the Southern States. The motive for that movement is neither the failure of the North to surrender fugitive slaves, nor the enactment of Personal Liberty bills, nor the practical inability of Southern slaveholders to take their slaves into the Territories of the United States. If you could have full and sufficient guarantees upon every one of these points you would be just as zealous, though not perhaps so sanguine, an advocate of secession as you are now. What you and your associate conspirators seek is the restoration of the African Slave-trade. To use your own words, "We of Alabama *want slaves to be cheap*;—we want to buy, not to sell them. It is a Virginia idea that slaves ought to be high. Virginia wants $1,500 each for her negroes:—*we want to get them cheaper.*" "Cheap Negroes" is the grand consummation at which you aim,—the mighty motive which rouses you to the task of destroying a Government which was formed to "secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

You will not understand me as implying that this is the motive of all whom you have enlisted in the secession movement. If it were, you would not persist so vehemently in excluding all but the Cotton States from your counsels. You would have admitted Virginia and Tennessee and Kentucky to a share in the conduct of your conspiracy. If this were a movement in the interest of all the Slaveholding States, it would have been decided in a general convention of them all. But you know very well that in such a convention it would be impossible to conceal your real motive,—and that its exposure would be fatal to the scheme. Virginia is now, as she has been from the earliest moment of her independent existence, opposed to the Slave-trade:—South Carolina, therefore, gives her formal notice that her aid is not desired, and that her advice will not be heeded, in the movement of secession. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland—all the Frontier States would set their faces like a flint against reopening the African Slave trade. They are to have no voice, therefore, in the decision of the question: it is only after the Revolution shall have been accomplished that they will be "permitted" to join your new Confederacy. Even in South Carolina you deprecate a discussion of the subject. For you know that the more intelligent and considerate portion of the people, even in the Gulf States, are opposed to this cardinal feature of your policy. They believe, as we do, that we have negroes enough on this Continent already. They know that whatever may be their relations to society,—whether slave or free,—they are a draw-back upon our civilization,—a clog upon the refinement and Christian culture of the community into which they are thrust.

This subject, therefore, is to be kept out of sight until disunion shall have been accomplished. The great mass of the people in the Slaveholding States are to be moved by other considerations. Their pride, their local jealousies, their fears, have been practiced upon by way of preparation for the "proper moment," when they are to be precipitated into revolution. Once out of the Union, their destinies will be in the hands of the boldest and the strongest of their leaders. The Gulf States are first to organize the new Government,—and determine the fundamental basis on which it shall rest. Absolute free trade in "negroes from Africa as in mules from Malta," will be the corner-stone of this new temple. Each State will be permitted to trade in whatever it may prefer,—to import negroes or nutmegs, at its own discretion. And the Frontier States will be offered this alternative,—either to join the new Confederacy upon these terms,—to join the North, with the certainty of being compelled to emancipate their slaves, or to stand between the two, and receive the blows and the buffetings of both.

It is by no means impossible that this ingenious, double conspiracy, against the Union and the frontier Slave States, may meet with at least a partial and temporary success. But even if you should establish an independent Confederation or consolidation of the Cotton States, can you suppose for a moment that you would be permitted by the civilized nations of the world to reopen the African Slave-trade and efface the brand which all Christendom has combined to fix upon it? All the great Powers of the earth have entered into treaties, or have made laws, by which that trade is declared to be piracy, and have pledged their united strength for its extinction. Do you expect them to abrogate these treaties at the demand of your Southern Confederacy? Do you expect them to relax their vigilance in enforcing them? By what inducements would you bring about such a result? Part of your scheme is to extend your conquests into Mexico and Central America,—to add control of the Caribbean Sea to your supremacy over the Gulf,—to bring Cuba into your Southern Union. Are these designs likely to meet the views and enlist the sympathies of either England or France? You rely, perhaps, on the favor with which the Apprenticeship system has been regarded by France, and the indications that it may be tolerated even by England. But you must remember that these measures are resorted to only for the supply of their own necessities, not for the building up of rival States, and that the principle has been insisted on by both nations, as indispensable, that the emigration shall be voluntary,—that the service stipulated shall be for a term of years and be paid for, and that the most perfect security shall be given for a full compliance with these conditions, and for discharging and returning the laborers at the expiration of the stipulated term. Even in this form, it is by no means certain that England and France will enter upon the system. But would such a system answer your purposes? You want *slaves*—not apprentices—slaves for life,—who shall be property, not persons,—incapable of consent or stipulation of any kind,—who shall have no rights which white men will be bound to respect,—with whom no bargain is binding, and whose children and children's children, shall thus be mere property, absolutely and to the remotest generation. Anything short of this, any limitations or conditions upon the traffic, would introduce into the system of Slavery as it now exists among you, elements fatal to its continuance. You must be strangely insensible to the moral sentiment of the age,—to the ideas which are steadily advancing to supremacy over the Christian world,—if you expect ever to gain the assent of any civilized nation on the face of the earth to such a scheme.

The first result of successful secession would be to increase immensely the vigor and vigilance of the great naval Powers in suppressing the Slave-trade. Nothing has paralyzed those efforts hitherto half so much as the unwillingness of our Federal Government to offend the South by any special zeal in this direction. It has been made, to some extent, an American question, and has been complicated by considerations of naval rights and of national honor. Our refusal to concede a mutual right of search, and the hesitation of England to enforce upon Spain the fulfillment of her treaty stipulations, lest she should become involved in a war which might end in the transfer of Cuba to the United States, have done more than all other causes combined to prevent or embarrass the suppression of the Slave-trade. Both these obstacles would be removed by secession. The North will have no motive for further hesitation. The mutual right of search will be conceded. The Slave-trade, if prosecuted at all, will be prosecuted just as piracy is,—under the ban and outlawry of the world. The moral sentiment of this country will be released from the shackles, which the Constitution, and the Union with the slaveholding South have imposed upon it, and the Slave-trade will lose the only shadow of toleration it has hitherto enjoyed.

Even if you secede, therefore, and establish your new Slave Empire, you will be no nearer the object you seek than you are at present.

THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.

And now let us consider this subject of secession. What is it? On what basis does it rest? Under what form, and by what means, do you propose to achieve it?

In the first place, you claim that Secession is a constitutional right—that this Confederacy being the result of a compact between sovereign States, each State has a right to withdraw from it at pleasure. When a State, therefore, declares itself out of the Union, the Federal Government has no right to coerce it into remaining. It has no power to make war on a State. The President of the United States holds this opinion—that is, he comes as near holding it as he does to holding any opinion on this subject.

Now, I do not propose to discuss the question whether the Constitution is or is not a "compact." That may be an important point to settle, but it seems to me quite immaterial to the present issue. For even if it is a compact, and nothing more, I can see no reason why one of the thirty-two parties to it should have the right to break it at discretion. A compact implies a mutual obligation. It is binding upon all who become parties to it. It is so alike in private and in public transactions. If two men form a partnership, unlimited in its term, that partnership can only be dissolved by mutual consent, or by appeal to a common arbiter. In the lowest form of private compacts, no one party to a bargain has the right to repudiate it at pleasure,—to absolve himself from the obligations and responsibilities which it involves, and resume the position which he held before he entered into it. Nor can States or nations claim any exemption from this law of common morals. Nothing is more firmly established in the laws of nations and the usages of the world than the principle that a deliberate repudiation of treaty obligations is a just cause of war. Even if the Union, then, be only a treaty,—a compact between the States,—it is nevertheless binding upon them all. Each one is bound to abide by all its engagements,—to discharge faithfully the obligations into which it has entered.

You may say they are sovereign, and, therefore, sole masters of their own acts,—judges of their own obligations,—and subject to no common and controlling tribunal. Even if they were so once, they ceased to be so when they parted with a portion of their sovereignty and agreed to accept a common arbiter. No nation can be so absolutely sovereign as not to be bound by its own obligations.

Suppose we take the opposite position,—that any State has a right to secede at will: where will it land us? If one State may secede another may. Suppose all resolve upon secession: What becomes of the Federal Government? What becomes of its obligations,—of its debts,—its common property,—of its engagements entered into with foreign Powers? What becomes of its flag, its army, its navy? All these things, you say, are to be matters of future arrangement. But that does not settle the question of legality. If secession is a matter of constitutional right,—then there must be some constitutional provision, direct or inferential, for the emergencies which grow out of it. All these obligations are to be annulled;—but then, you say, they may be renewed if the thirty-two parties to the old compact see fit to renew them. But what if they do not? What would foreign creditors of the United States say to such a scheme? What would foreign nations say to such a mode of disposing of the engagements and undertakings into which they have entered with the Republic?

THE GOVERNMENT DEALS WITH INDIVIDUALS, AND NOT WITH STATES.

But it seems to me that this question has been involved in a great deal of needless confusion, by the use of the term *secession*. "Words are things," and in this instance, as in many others, the adroit substitution of one word for another has created an issue entirely foreign to the case. The Federal Government is under no necessity of discussing the question of secession. The only point it has to decide is *the right and the duty of enforcing obedience to its own laws*.

The Constitution gives Congress power to make certain laws for the people of the United States. It is the duty of every citizen of the United States to obey those laws, provided they are constitutional, and to refer that point to tribunals created for the purpose of deciding it. Has the Federal Government the right and the power to enforce such obedience upon its citizens? No one can doubt it. You do not deny it. The Government has used the Army and the Navy to enforce the Fugitive Slave law in Massachusetts, and you have never denied or questioned the constitutionality of that proceeding. It has precisely the same right to use the Army and the Navy to enforce upon a citizen of South Carolina the payment of duties which Congress may impose upon the importation of merchandize abroad. The *State* has nothing to do with the matter. The law does not take effect upon the State; the Constitution does not even recognize the existence of the State, in connection with the duty of obedience to the laws of Congress, except to forbid its effective interference. The only way in which the State can be brought into the case at all, is by claiming the right to release its citizens from the duty of obedience to the Federal law. Congress says that the citizen of South Carolina shall pay duties upon all merchandise he may import into Charleston. The State of South Carolina assumes that she has a Constitutional right to release him from that obligation—and to say that he may import that merchandise *without paying duties*. The only question that can arise is has South Carolina any such right? Let the Constitution itself reply:

> "This Constitution and the *laws of the United States*, which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law of the land*, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OR LAWS OF ANY STATE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING."

This is the whole case. There is no question of coercing a State—or of "making war" on a State. The laws of Congress are not made for States—but for individuals. All that is required of the States is that they shall not release their citizens from the duty of obedience. Indeed, they cannot do so. South Carolina may declare herself out of the Union twice a year, if she pleases,—and pass as many nullification laws as her statute-books will hold; but she cannot impair in the slightest degree the duty of every individual within her borders to obey the laws of Congress. It is the duty of the President of the United States to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and, as Mr. BUCHANAN very justly remarks in his Message, "no human power can release him from the performance of that duty."

THE STATES HAVE NO POWER TO RELEASE THEIR CITIZENS FROM THE DUTY OF OBEDIENCE.

The only question which can arise, therefore, in this matter of secession is, whether the Federal Government will permit citizens of South Carolina or Alabama, or any other State, to refuse obedience to the laws of Congress on the plea that they have been released from such obedience by the action of that State. So far as the matter of right is concerned, the question scarcely requires an answer. Unless we have made up our minds to abandon our national existence altogether, we have no choice in the premises. For if the principle is once conceded that a State may nullify the action of the Federal Government, and release its citizens from the duty of obedience to Federal law, neither South Carolina nor the Slave States will be left alone in the exercise of that right. Every Northern and Western State will at once enact Personal Liberty bills of the most stringent character. New-York has a hundred fold more to gain by releasing her citizens from the payment of Federal duties on imports than any Southern State.

But you urge that ours is a voluntary Government,—and must depend on the voluntary assent of its people, and not on force, for its preservation. Properly understood, this is perfectly true,—but its practical importance depends on the manner of its application. If a constitutional majority of the people become dissatisfied with the Government, or with its Administration, they have a right to change it. If any considerable portion of the people become dissatisfied, they have a right to demand amendments. If they consider themselves aggrieved or oppressed, they may seek redress in the Courts of law. And back of all these rights is the right of Revolution, for which no provision can ever be made—which, indeed, can never be recognized in any Constitution or form of Government, because it is simply the right of appealing to force against a Government which is found to be hopelessly oppressive. But our Government is not a voluntary government in any such sense as that individual citizens are left to their voluntary choice whether to obey the laws or not,—or that communities, large or small, organized or unorganized, have a constitutional right to repudiate the obligations of the Constitution. Such a government would be no government at all. It would have none of the functions, none of the powers, none of the stability which are inseparable from the very idea of government. All government implies force,—the right of coercion. And the consent on which our Government rests is the voluntary consent of the people that force may be used, if necessary, to constrain obedience to law.

I concede fully that as the laws depend for their vitality and practical validity upon the cooperation of the governed, they should never outrage the principles, the interests or the sentiments of the people among whom they are to be enforced. A disregard of this principle, might, under aggravated circumstances, and in default of all other redress, justify revolution,—a local protest in arms against the execution of the obnoxious law. It is by overlooking entirely this principle that the Fugitive Slave law has been rendered at once so odious and so inoperative. A law of Congress guaranteeing freedom of speech on Slavery to a Northern Abolitionist, in the heart of a Slaveholding State, though it might be strictly constitutional, would be not only ineffective, but would rouse the most bitter hostility of the community whose safety it would seriously endanger.

But you will urge that this doctrine converts the Federal Government into a consolidated despotism. Not so,—for this Federal sovereignty extends only to those matters which are expressly delegated to it. It is restricted by the Constitution which creates it and prescribes the scope of its activity. But up to the limit of those restrictions the sovereignty of the Federal Government is just as complete as is that of the States over all the matters which are reserved. You say this sovereignty was delegated by the States themselve, and may, therefore, be resumed. On the contrary, even if that were true, the fact that it was delegated proves that it *cannot* be resumed. Its derivation cannot alter its character or impair its force. If the States gave it, they parted with what they gave, and they cannot recall the gift. They clothed the Federal Government with power to make laws, on certain subjects, which should be of binding obligation upon the individual inhabitants of the United States—and with the right to enforce obedience to those laws by the armed power of the country, if that should be necessary. So far were they from reserving to themselves as States the right of releasing their citizens from the duty of obedience, that they required all their State officers, Governors, legislators and judges, to take a solemn oath that they would enforce those laws, and they stipulated moreover that nothing in the Constitution or laws of any State should derogate in any degree from the absolute supremacy of the laws of Congress. Those laws, according to the "compact," even if the Constitution be nothing more, are to be the "supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Any claim, therefore, on the part of a State of a constitutional right to release its citizens from the duty of obeying the laws of Congress, made in pursuance of the Constitution, is simply preposterous and absurd.

Any exercise of such an asserted right—any attempt to prevent the Federal Government from executing those laws by State legislation, is merely a nullity. Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, may pass as many laws as they please forbidding their citizens to pay duties to the Federal Government, to obey process of Federal Courts, or to regard the Federal law prohibiting the Slave-trade. Every one of them will be null and void. Must the Federal Government, then, you may ask, "*make war*" on Alabama or South Carolina for enacting such laws? Not at all,—simply because it is needless, the laws being themselves a nullity, and because, moreover, the Federal Government has nothing to do with States as such. It has no right to say what bills they shall pass and what they shall not. It deals with individuals,—and requires *them* to obey its laws. If they refuse, it may compel obedience. If the State interposes, and resists such attempted compulsion,—then *the State "makes war" upon the Federal Government*,—not a war that can be recognized as such by independent Powers,—because it is not a war between such Powers,—but a war of rebellion,—a war of revolution. And the only question that remains is, whether the Federal Government has a right to put down rebellion,—to suppress insurrection against its authority. And that question seems to me equivalent to asking whether it is a Government at all, or only a sham,—a pretence of Government, without any of its real powers or faculties.

I have no doubt, therefore, that the Federal Government has the right, under the Constitution, to do what you would style "compelling a State to remain in the Union,"—that is, to compel every citizen within the jurisdiction of the United States to obey the laws of Congress. Nor have I the slightest hesitation in saying that it is its duty to do so,—and that any President, Senator, or Member of Congress who refuses to aid, in doing so, violates his oath of office, and makes himself an aider and abettor of treason and rebellion. As to the *mode* and *time* of compulsion,—the means of bringing stress to bear upon rebellious communities, and the measure of force to be used,—these are very different questions, to be decided on other grounds and by the wise discretion of the Federal Government. That Government may deem it most expedient, because most likely to prove effective, to postpone all resort to force to the latest possible moment,—to abstain from all appearance of coercion,—and to trust to the moral compulsion of time, of reflection and experience, rather than a hasty resort to material power. But it cannot surrender the *right*. It cannot acknowledge the power of any State to release its citizens from the duty of obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Such an acknowledgment would be simply an overthrow of the Constitution.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF PEACEABLE SECESSION.

South Carolina is on the eve of "withdrawing from the Union,"—as she phrases it,—that is, of enacting State laws releasing her citizens from the duty of obeying the laws of Congress, organizing herself into an independent sovereignty and preparing to resist, by force of arms, any attempt of the present Government to enforce obedience to its laws upon her citizens. Her first attempt,—as it will be her first necessity,—will be to *obtain a recognition of her independence from the Federal Government*. Have you the slightest idea that she will succeed? The President has no power to grant such a recognition. Congress has no power under the Constitution to grant it. Where is such recognition to come from? Clearly it can only come from the people of the United States,—meeting in Convention as they met in 1787 for the purpose of dissolving one Confederacy and substituting another in its place. We must go through precisely the same process as our Fathers did when they abrogated the old Confederation, and created the "more perfect Union," which during the seventy years of its existence has given us more peace, prosperity and national greatness than have ever been achieved by any other nation on the face of the earth. We are now called upon to destroy that Union. Why? Because it has failed to "provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity?" No: but because it has *not* failed. Because it does not permit the continuance of the African Slave-trade:—because it does not recognize slaves as "property,"—to be guaranteed to their owners wherever its jurisdiction may extend:—because its tendencies are not towards strengthening Slavery and making it perpetual and permanent in the Federal Government, but rather the other way. You cannot expect the People of the United States to consent to abolish the Union and repeal the Constitution for such reasons as these. And yet that is what they must do, if they recognize the independence of South Carolina.

If South Carolina could be dealt with singly in this matter,—if she could be released alone from the Union without conceding principles which would release every State from its allegiance, abolish the Constitution, and blot out the Republic from its place among the nations, there would be very little difficulty in adjusting the matter. She would go out of the Union with the unanimous consent of the other States. One of her own writers, in the *Southern Quarterly Review*, has asserted that a majority of her inhabitants were Tories in the Revolution, and were opposed to independence. Their descendants have inherited their political sentiments. South Carolina has never had a particle of sympathy with the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of our Republican institutions. From the very outset she has been at war with the dominant ideas of the Confederacy. She has done more to embroil the country in controversy, to disturb the public peace and sow the seeds of disloyalty and strife than all the other States. And if there were any warrant in the Constitution for secession, I should favor the immediate secession of all the other States from any confederacy in which she might have a place. But this cannot be done. Nor can we ignore the fact that she does not intend to go out alone. We are asked to permit her withdrawal merely as preliminary to that of all the Cotton, possibly of all the Slaveholding, States.

What we have to decide, therefore, when we are asked to recognize the independence of South Carolina, is, whether we will consent to the disruption of our Union for the sake of creating a Southern Confederacy,—or rather a Military Despotism, resting possibly on Democratic forms like that of France, (for that is the shape your new government would probably take,) upon our Southern border. You and your confederates in disunion seem to think we would. You must base such a sentiment upon a serious over-estimate of our disinterestedness and good nature, or upon an equally serious under-estimate of our intelligence and good sense.

DISUNION MEANS WAR.

I put aside for the present all considerations connected with the character of your proposed Government,—the fact that Slavery is to be the basis of its existence, and the interest of Slavery the paramount aim of its policy. Setting aside the certainties of constant contentions and wars between two great nations thus widely separated in principle, in feeling and purpose, and by no material barriers to keep them apart,—look at the position in which we should be placing ourselves with reference to the future. We should be surrendering to a foreign and a hostile power more than half of the Atlantic seaboard,—the whole Gulf,—the mouth of the Mississippi, with its access to the open sea, and its drainage of the commerce of the mighty West,—all the feasible Railroad routes to the Pacific,—all chance of further accessions from Mexico, Central America or the West India islands,—and all prospect of ever extending our growth and national development in the only direction in which such extension will ever be possible. We should be limiting ourselves to that narrow belt of the continent which would be bounded by the British Colonies on the north, the Slave Empire on the south, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. Have you seen any indications which encourage the hope of so magnificent a self-sacrifice on the part of our people? What is there in our past history to lead you to consider us thus reckless of national growth and national grandeur? Is it the millions we have expended in the purchase of Florida, and Louisiana, and Texas? Is it the hundreds of millions we expended in a war with Mexico for the conquest of Texas and California? Is it the seven millions we paid for the Messilla Valley and the acquisition of feasible Railroad routes to the Pacific Ocean? We have a few men among us, dreamers rather than statesmen, who would cast all these considerations aside and accept any degree of national humiliation in order to rid their consciences of what they regard as their "responsibility for the sin of Slavery." But they are very few and very powerless. Nine-tenths of our people in the Northern and Northwestern States would wage a war longer than the war of Independence before they will assent to any such surrender of their aspirations and their hopes. There is no nation in the world so ambitious of growth and of power,—so thoroughly pervaded with the spirit of conquest,—so filled with dreams of enlarged dominion, as ours. In New-England these impulses have lost something of their natural force under the influences of culture and the peaceful arts. But in the Centre and the West, this thirst for national power still rages unrestrained.

To this consideration are to be added others of still greater weight with other classes of our community. Your Southern Empire, resting upon Slavery as its basis, must be conformed more and more to the spirit and the forms which Slavery requires. A standing army will be your first necessity, and the rigor with which your slave population are kept in subjection, must increase from year to year. You will have less and less of education,—more and more of brute force,—and your slaves will sink lower and lower in the scale of creation with every succeeding year. You know enough of Northern character to estimate the effect which this would have upon the minds of the conscientious portion of our Northern people, and how thoroughly it would alienate them from their new neighbors. You could not count upon their forbearance or their sympathy in the slightest degree. Every little misunderstanding that might arise would swell the hostility of the two peoples, and bring them into inevitable and deadly collision.

Even, therefore, if at the outset the impulses of our people should prompt an assent to your secession, it could not be permanent. Just now the feeling of the North seems to be in favor of letting you go. This is the first prompting of the genuine kindness that pervades the popular heart,—an indisposition to do injury to any section,—a hope that both may go along peacefully and prosperously without collision or strife of any kind. But a very little reflection will show the futility of such expectations. The thing is impossible. The only condition of our remaining at peace is that we remain one. Disunion means War,—a war of conquest,—a war of subjugation on the one side or the other. You may say it would be hopeless to attempt to subjugate the South. Possibly;—but this is a point which nations never take for granted in advance. It is not the conviction of the masses of our people. They believe the South to be comparatively weak, and this belief, whether just or not, will do all its mischief by leading to the beginning of war. What the end will be the future alone could show.

South Carolina must not expect, therefore, to be recognized by the Federal Government as an independent State, *without a war*. Any such recognition by an Administration, as a mere legislative act, would be treason to the Constitution, and would justify a revolution. It can only be done through an amendment of the Constitution—by a formal dissolution of the nation, and the creation of another upon its ruins. To that the people, who constitute the nation, will never consent. You must win your independence, if you win it at all, just as every other nation has done—by the Sword.

NO AID FROM FOREIGN POWERS.

But you count upon the assistance of foreign Powers,—especially of France and England. This seems to me the wildest dream that ever misled the minds of desperate or over-sanguine conspirators. How has LOUIS NAPOLEON kept his Imperial throne,—but by taking his people into alliance with him—by representing in his person and policy their sentiments, their ideas, their passion especially for making themselves the champions of freedom in other lands? The French idea of liberty is freedom to make others free. The Italian war was popular because it was a war to liberate the enslaved Italians. The first indication of a possible desertion of that cause, and an alliance with the Princes who had oppressed them, shook the Imperial throne. How long would he hold that throne if he were to wage a war in support of Austria, either in Italy or in Hungary? Now, any interference of France on your behalf would be an interference on behalf of Slavery. And these same considerations are still stronger when applied to England. The people of England are fanatical in their hatred of negro Slavery. And no Ministry that should give the slightest hint of favor to a movement for Slavery in any form could hold its place a week.

Nor can you presume at all upon the hatred of free institutions which prevails among the Governments of Europe. That hatred does not pervade the people, nor can it, therefore, to any considerable extent, influence the action of the Governments, especially of England and France, where the popular will has controlling weight. England's dominant purpose just now, moreover, is to secure the alliance of the United States, in preparation for the great struggle between free and absolute Governments, which she thinks is impending. Besides all this, the great interest of both England and France, so far as this country is concerned, is *commerce*. Whatever promotes their trade with us brings them all the advantage they can ever expect to reap from their relations with us. And whatever promotes our prosperity and our ability to sell and buy, builds up that trade. Neither of these countries has the slightest interest in our disunion, or in any differences which shall retard our growth. They may deprecate the imitation of our example in their own countries. They may declaim against us, and point out our weaknesses and faults to prevent their own people from introducing universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, and annual Parliaments. But they have no wish for our downfall, as they have no interest in it. Neither of them could sustain any heavier blow than the destruction of our commerce would involve.

Nor will either of them recognize the independence of any seceding Southern State until that independence shall have become an established fact, by the recognition of our own Government, or by such demonstration of its ability to maintain it by force of arms as shall leave no room for doubt. Precisely the same course will be pursued in this case as was pursued in that of Texas,—and as is pursued in every case under similar circumstances. Any attempt on the part of any foreign Power to aid in the rebellion of a Southern State, would be an act of open and flagrant hostility to the Government of the United States, and would be resented as such. Whatever might be the disposition of our Government towards secession, we should never permit a foreign Power to interfere in a matter so purely of domestic concern.

If you enter upon this matter of secession, you must enter upon it alone. You will have no help from any foreign Power—neither troops, nor ships, nor arms. You cannot borrow money anywhere, because you have nothing whatever to pledge for its security. You have neither credit nor the means of gaining credit abroad. The only one of the slaveholding States which has ever tried the faith of foreign creditors to any extent, has, by her shameless repudiation—her steady breach of faith—branded the whole section to which she belongs with the ineffaceable marks of disgrace and distrust;—and the example of Mississippi will be a perpetual warning to every capitalist in Europe against lending a dollar to any Southern State. You cannot call upon your own people for supplies, for their sole wealth consists in negroes and lands which, in case of war, will fall to a tithe of their present value. Nor can you conceal from yourselves any more than from the rest of the world the dreadful danger you would incur, of an insurrection of slaves from one end of the South to the other, the moment they shall see you engaged in a war against States which are seeking, as you have taught them to believe, to effect their emancipation. All these accumulated horrors you must face alone,—relying upon your own resources, without a word or a thought of sympathy from any nation on earth,—under the frown of all Christendom,—with the settled conviction in the breasts of half your own people that you are fighting against every impulse of humanity, every tendency of the Christian civilization of the age which shall witness this strange, this horrible contention!

THE COTTON ARGUMENT.

You rely on COTTON to save you from all this. "The world must have our Cotton," you say. "England must have it or her looms will stop—her workmen will be thrown out of employment—riots, starvation and civil war will desolate her realm. She will open our ports, if the Federal Government shall persist in closing them." If you rely upon such a hope to sustain you through the dread ordeal of revolution, you are destined to a rude disenchantment. You can no more prevent either England or the North from procuring your Cotton, if you find leisure from war to raise it, than you can prevent water from running to the sea. The laws which regulate the currents of trade are just as fixed and unchangeable as the laws which govern matter. We may not understand them so thoroughly, but we know enough of them to know that we can no more withstand or change their operation than we can that of the laws of gravity. Of what avail were the Berlin and Milan decrees, though backed by a million men in arms? Upon whom fell the weight of the old embargo which you are threatening to renew?

You may make as many laws as you please,—you can never prevent your cotton from finding its way to the market where it commands the highest price,—and if you could, your own people would be the first to perish under the operation. For why do you raise cotton but to sell it? You can neither eat it, nor drink it,—nor feed your slaves with it,—nor wear it until you have sent it abroad or to the North to be manufactured. Even now you buy from the North every year a hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of food and utensils of labor and other necessaries of life,—which you must have, and which you cannot get unless you pay for them with your only great product,—your sole reliance,—the cotton which you raise. You could distress England if you could withhold your cotton—but it would be at the cost of starvation and ruin at home. The manufacture of cotton is but one branch of British industry: but the selling of cotton is the only reliance of the Southern States. Blot that out, and you blot out the prosperity and even the existence of Southern industry. You not only ruin the planter, and drive his slaves to starvation or insurrection,—but you kill the business of every Southern Railroad, the traffic of every Southern river, the labor of every Southern City. In such a contest of physical and financial endurance, which would hold out longest, England or the Southern States? Which would repent soonest, the English mill-owner or the Southern planter?

You expect to invite the ships of the world to your ports by making them free. This is your main reliance for ruining the commerce of the North and turning its wealth into your own channels. You must remember, in the first place, that you can have no free-trade until you have achieved your independence. But waiving that obstacle for the moment, you must know that such a policy on your part would be met, whenever it should become necessary to meet it at all, by a corresponding policy on ours. Charleston, Baltimore, Savannah and New-Orleans could not be free ports many months before Boston, New-York and Philadelphia would be free ports also. With the advantages we should have at the outset,—our enormous mercantile marine, our trained and hardy sailors, our skill in ship-building, and our capital already invested in commerce, can you doubt the result of such an unequal race? You rely on the manufactories of New-England and Pennsylvania to prevent such a result. And even so sensible a man as Mr. STEPHENS predicts universal anarchy at the North as the effect of disunion. He has much to learn of the temper and spirit of the North if he anticipates any such result. Undoubtedly great interests in both these sections would suffer serious injury from the adoption of a free-trade policy; but other interests would gain just as much, and the versatility of our people is so great that they would very speedily adapt themselves to the changed necessities of the case. If New-York were a free port her commerce would be doubled in ten years. In spite of everything the South could do,—in spite of tariffs, attempted prohibitions and bounties upon commerce, the North, through her manufactures, or her commerce, would supply, as she does now, every plantation in every Southern State with every article of luxury which would be needed from abroad.

I pass over in this place all considerations of the domestic difficulties you would encounter in your enterprise,—your differences as to the form of government to be established;—the clashing of interests between the several sections of your own Confederacy;—the heavy direct taxation by which, under a free trade policy, all the expenses of your Government must be met;—the fundamental and fatal question on what kinds of property and in what proportions that tax should be levied;—your exposure to the hostility of the whole civilized world, and the impossibility of your raising a Navy wherewith to meet it;—all these and many other practical difficulties, which would obstruct your progress at every step, may safely be dismissed, in the present discussion, with this bare reference to them.

These, then, are the reasons which lead me to believe that you will not succeed in your enterprise of destroying this Union and erecting a new Slaveholding and Slave-trading Empire on its ruins. I have still to consider the Duty of the North and the true Policy of the South in the political crisis which you have brought upon the country. But that I must reserve for a concluding letter.

I am, Yours, &c.,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COMPTROLLER'S ANNUAL BUDGET.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on Thursday, the Comptroller sent in the financial budget for 1861, which was referred to the appropriate Committee, and directed to be printed under the direction of the Comptroller.

The document is entirely too long for publication in the present crowded state of our columns, and we therefore give only the summaries, which contain all the information as to estimated taxes, expenditures and receipts, together with such suggestions of the Comptroller as seem eminently deserving of consideration and action:

EXPENDITURES.

A Summary of the estimated accounts required to be appropriated to provide for the expenses of the support of the Government of the County of New-York, and the payment of the quota of said County of the State Taxes for the year 1861:

Advertising	$6,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	80 00
Care and Maintenance of Coles' or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2,000 00
Common Schools for State	412,559 00
Coroner's Fees	15,000 00
County Jail, Construction of	25,000 00
County Contingencies	20,000 00
Deficiences in Taxes	95,000 00
Election Expenses	60,000 00
Harlem River Bridge (New) Construction of	150,000 00
House for the Detention of Witnesses, Construction of	6,267 00
Incumbrances in Harbor, Removal of	7,500 00
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	3,500 00
Interest on Loans	90 000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,400 00
Lighting and Cleaning and Supplies for County Office	18,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	42,500 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	800 00
Officers's and Witnesses's Fees	40,000 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	10,000 00
Police Fund	1,329,150 00
Police, Contingent and Law Expenses	11,180 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000 00
Repairs to Books and Maps in the Register's Office	5 000 00
Rents	10,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	4,400 00
Salaries—Executive Departments	63,500 00
Salaries—Judiciary	221 370 00
State Taxes	1,696 076 32
Supplies for the Police	20,140 00
Support of Detained Witnesses	6,000 00
Total	$4,377,422 32

INCOME.

The following is a summary of the estimated revenue other than from taxes, applicable to the support of the County Government, to be received during the year 1861:

Superior Court—fees	$4,000 00
Court of Common Pleas—fees	5,000 00
Court of General Sessions—fees	1,000 00
Court of Special Sessions—fees	6,000 00
Marine Court—fees	4,500 00
Surrogate's Office—fees	14,000 00
County Clerk's Office—fees	14,000 00
District-Attorney's Office—fees	Nothing.
Commissioner of Jurors—fees	4,500 00
Interest on Taxes	10,000 00
Total	$63,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Estimated amount required to be appropriated	$4,377,422 32
Estimated amount of income applicable to the above	63,000 00
Estimated amount required to be raised by tax	$4,314,422 32

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The following is a comparative statement of the estimated amounts required to be appropriated by the Board of Supervisors for County purposes, for the year 1861, and the amounts appropriated by said Board for like purposes for the year 1860:

For what purposes.	Estimates for 1861.	Appropriations in 1860, with Balances.
Arrearages	——	$16,715 40
Advertising	$6,000 00	7,500 00
Asylum for Idiots	80 00	280 00
Care and maintenance of Coles' or Harlem Bridge	2,000 00	2,000 00
Common Schools for State	412,559 00	399,677 61
Coroners' Fees	18,000 00	29,242 90
County Jail—Reconstruction	25,000 00	24,950 00
County contingencies	20,000 00	53,358 73
Court house (new)—Const'n of	——	100,000 00
Deficiencies in Taxes	95,000 00	19 000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	——	1,800 00
Election expenses	60,000 00	125,607 07
Harlem Bridge (new)—Con. of	150 000 00	25,000 00
Harlem River—Survey of	——	2,000 00
House for Detention of Witnesses—Construction of	6,267 00	40,000 00
Interest on Har. Bridge Bonds	3,500 00	2,914 12
Interest on Loans	90,000 00	40,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,400 00	1,000 00
Incumbrances in Harbor—Removal of	7,500 00	——
Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies for County offices	18,000 00	29,373 72
New-York Juvenile Asylum	42,500 00	52,793 43
N. Y. State Lunatic Asylum	800 00	800 00
Officers' and Witnesses' Fees	40,000 00	30,000 10
Printing, Stationery, &c	10,000 00	23,100 50
Police Fund	1,320,150 00	1,325,560 00
Police—Contingent & Law Ex.	11,180 00	23 565 00
Rents	10,000 00	13,243 34
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000 00	5,000 00
Repairs to Books and Maps in the Register's office	5,000 00	——
Salaries—Legislative Depart.	4 400 00	3,600 00
Salaries—Executive Departm't	63,500 00	68,066 51
Salaries—Judiciary	220 370 00	230,389 22
State Taxes	1,696,076 32	932 581 08
Supplies for the Police	20,140 00	——
Support of Detained Witnesses	6,000 00	12,356 60
Totals	$4,377,422 32	$3,651,347 53
Appropriations for 1860	3,651,347 53	
Increase in 1861	$726 174 79	

Under the present laws, the assessments for taxes are not completed until the first day of July in each year, and taxes are not usually levied, and the books placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes for collection, before the latter part of September or the 1st of October following. Meanwhile the State taxes become payable, the current expenses of the Government must be provided for, and recourse must therefore be had to borrowing.

The Tax law of the present year contains a section authorizing loans to be made, upon the credit of the County, in anticipation of the collection of the taxes, of this year; and accordingly loans have been obtained upon "County Revenue Bonds of 1860," to the amount of $3,217,600, the interest upon which, to be acceded to and raised by taxation, amounts to $74,897 17, which is exclusive of a still larger amount for interest on similar loans upon the Revenue Bonds of the Corporation. These loans have furnished the sole means for carrying on the operations of the government.

The views of the Comptroller in relation to this method of conducing the public business have been so frequently expressed, and the importance of procuring a change in the present system so often explained and urged, without producing any favorable action or consideration of the Legislative Department, nothing but an imperative sense of duty induces him to refer to it again. No imaginable reason exists why the change proposed should not be adopted. The taxpayers of this great City do not desire a continuance of the present system. They would much prefer paying their taxes sooner, and thus avoid the imposition of the large additional amount which is now required to provide for interest on loans, and also be relieved from the serious inconvenience and discomfort they now experience in paying their taxes, owing to the great crowds which throng the Receiver's Office, when the delay in levying the taxes renders the time within which they can pay, without being subjected to a penalty, very short. By making the assessments and commencing the collection of taxes earlier in year, a great many evils which now exist would be effectually remedied. Let the law be changed so that the taxes will come in as the money is needed to carry on the Government, and save the necessity of always borrowing the means to pay current expenses, a practice which is as discreditable for the government as for an individual in the management of private concerns.

If the draft of a law, prepared and submitted by the Comptroller several months since, is not well adapted to effect the purpose in view (and further experience has suggested some improvements which can be made therein), why not alter it or propose a substitute? Why subject our citizens to the vexatious annoyances which so many of them now experience in consequence of errors unavoidably committed in the hurry and confusion in the Receiver's Office?

The Comptroller would again respectfully urge the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of taking action upon this important subject.

In order to avoid the necessity of procuring special legislation every year to authorize loans by the County, it is recommended that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of a law authorizing such loans to be made at any time, in anticipation of the collection of the taxes, to the extent that may be necessary, not exceeding the amount of the annual appropriations. A draft of such a law, containing some other useful and important provisions, is herewith submitted for consideration.

Much inconvenience has sometimes been experienced by this Department, in consequence of the practice of increasing the salaries of persons engaged in the public service from time to time during the year, without, at the same time, making provision for the payment of such increased compensation. It has been usual, heretofore, to commence at once the payment in such cases, from the general appropriations for Salaries, which provide only for those specifically mentioned in the estimates upon which the same are founded—consequently, it not unfrequently happens that the appropriations fall short before the end of the year, and many persons are subject to disappointment. For these reasons, the Comptroller has determined, for the future, to pay no salaries until a suitable appropriation has been made, and the money provided for the same.

No further provision has been made in the accompanying estimates for supplying the additional accommodations for some of our Courts which are now so much needed. Whether this acknowledged and urgent need can best be supplied by erecting a building on the north side of the Park, or hiring rooms for the purpose, is a subject worthy of serious consideration. Should the plan decided upon involve a necessity of procuring further legislation, no time should be lost after the beginning of the next session in presenting an application for the same.

In view of the large increase in the amount to be raised in 1861 for State purposes, and of the present disturbed condition of public affairs, the tax-payers of our City have a right to expect that any unusual expenditures, not absolutely indispensable, shall be postponed to a more favorable time; also, that all possible retrenchment shall be made in the ordinary expenses of the County Government. The general management of the Board of Supervisors has hitherto been such as to warrant the belief that the reasonable wishes and expectations of our citizens in these respects will be duly regarded. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of imposing a tax of $2 upon each party bringing a suit in any of the County Courts, and $3 additional at the time the case is brought to trial, the same to enure to the County Treasury, the object being, as Mr. PURDY declared, to make the Courts self-sustaining. It was appropriately referred.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of fixing a per diem allowance for jurors impanneled in civil and criminal cases, which was referred.

A resolution to appropriate the sum of $250 for plans, &c., of a new Court-house, to be erected on the west side of the Park, was laid over.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, having in charge the matter of N. C. Platt, City Chamberlain and *ex officio* County Treasurer, with reference to the non-execution of his bond in the latter capacity, presented a long report, which is but a recapitulation of the matters brought out in evidence before the Committee, at their various sessions, and which have been fully reported in the TIMES. The report concludes with a recommendation to employ A. R. Lawrence, Esq., as counsel to the Board, to prepare a case and argue it before the General Term of the Supreme Court, whether or not the County Treasurer is exempted from giving bonds. Mr. BLUNT, who presented the report, supported it in a few remarks, quoting from the decisions of the State Courts; to which Mr. PURDY replied by quoting "Yancey on Secession," and "Kennedy on Specials." The resolution was adopted.

The Board, after the auditing of some unimportant bills, and the finishing up of some routine business, adjourned until Thursday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

MORE JOBS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Some few weeks since the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution (in answer to the prayer of certain petitions) granting permission to erect a shed on pier No. 44 North River, occupied as a dépôt for the Liverpool line of steamers, of which the *City of Washington* was the pioneer. The resolution was concurred in by the other Board, but the parties interested, assuming the certainty of the Mayor's approval, proceeded at once to the construction of the shed. As the erection of sheds or buildings of any kind on the wharves or piers is expressly forbidden by the statute, any action of the Common Council is simply and utterly illegal. The parties interested were yesterday notified by Col. BURNHAM, the First Marshal, to desist from further prosecution of the work, but assured of the support of the Common Council, they set his order at defiance, and proceeded with the work. As the Marshal found that throwing dirt had no effect he was compelled to resort to stones, and a *posse* of Capt. Hart's squad were dispatched to the pier with directions to arrest the violators of the law. At the commencement of each year each member of the Common Council is furnished with a copy of the Revised Statutes and the Revised Ordinances, but that that they either do not, or, (as in many instances is not improbable,) cannot read them, is abundantly evidenced by the constantly recurring instances of their wilful violation. It is not many years since the great commander of the North River steamboats undertook to erect an office on the pier occupied by his boats, but as the City was blessed then by a Common Council who were not compelled to make their living out of "jobs," he was forced to pull it down, as being a violation of law.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts were awarded yesterday.

Lexington-avenue, flagging, from Forty-second to Fifty seventh streets; 7 bids; awarded to R. & W. Jardine, at $1,746 88; time, 15 days; sureties, Noah A. Childs and L. B. Harrington. Forty-first-street, south side, flagging, from Seventh to Eighth avenues; 5 bids; awarded to R. & W. Jardine, at $332 83; time, 10 days; sureties, Noah A. Childs and L. B. Harrington. Fifty-seventh-street, regulating, &c., from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; 7 bids; awarded to James P. Dunn, at $3,301 50; time, 30 days; sureties, Thomas A. & Andrew J. Dunn. One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, flagging, from Third-avenue to Harlem River; 6 bids; awarded to J. D. Moore, at $968; time, 5 days; sureties, Hugh McCabe and John Kinsley.

BAD NEWS FOR LITIGANTS.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Mr. PURDY, directing a Committee to report upon the propriety of taxing plaintiffs in Civil Courts the sum of $2 upon the commencement of each suit, and $3 upon the bringing of the same to trial, the avowed object being to render the County Courts self-sustaining, and to save the quiet and peace-loving citizens from being compelled to bear the burden of expenses imposed on them by the litigious. If this resolution should be confirmed by the action of the Supervisors, the business of the Courts will be seriously diminished.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen has now been in session five days, canvassing the returns of the recent City election, and has about two-thirds completed the work. There have been no contested seats, no protests have been entered, and no errors have been discovered that tend to change the result, as published the day after election.

ANARCHY IN A SOUTHERN CITY.—New-Orleans is rapidly losing the reputation which it has had for good order and conservatism. Hardly a paper reaches us from that city which does not record the lawless proceedings of numerous "Vigilance Committees," the members of which seem to have taken it upon themselves to determine at sight the political proclivities of any who may venture to tarry there over night. These Committees are made up of unprincipled ruffians who, of course, act upon the impulse of the moment, leaving no stone unturned to accomplish their objects. Some of them, for instance, have gone so far as to abstract from the Mayor's office blank letter sheets with the official headings, which they have filled up to suit their fancy, and addressed to whomsoever they pleased. It is even asserted that clerks recently from the North have attempted to demonstrate their love of Southern institutions by joining in this lawless crusade against strangers. Now, the people of New-Orleans owe it to themselves to put a stop to this state of affairs at once by energetic and decided action. These Vigilance Committees only need the encouragement of being let alone, to grow into a power with which the authorities may find it difficult to cope. Only a short time since the Mayor of Savannah found this same evil increasing in that city to such an extent that he was obliged to issue a proclamation to remind the ruffians that the city government was still in existence, and that it felt itself perfectly competent to control its own affairs. If the Mayor of New-Orleans appreciates the responsibilities of his position he can hardly avoid taking similar action.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1152, 165, 101, 1561, 1004, 1872, 398, 1906, 2012, 2018, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 5180, 331, 138, 839, 2009, 1878, 1896, 1369, 1373, 1539, 1968, 2071.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 129, 130, 131, 165, 143, 143½, 86, 147, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 31, 436.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Adjourned to next Monday for want of proper accommodations.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

TRIAL OF FINLEY, THE WIFE MURDERER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, the first business was the continuation of the trial of Daniel Finley, commenced on the previous day, for the murder of his wife.

Thomas Murphy, first testified that he had known the prisoner for fifteen years, during which time he had borne a good character for peace and quietness, and had never been arrested for crime.

Peter Duffy, a cartman, next testified to the same effect, having known the prisoner from childhood.

Officer James Eagan next testified to the same purport. The wife of the prisoner was a large, powerful woman, addicted to intemperance, while he was a small-sized and weak man.

There were no further witnesses, and Mr. Brady summed up for the defence. He admitted that the prisoner had inflicted the wound of which his wife had died. Nobody pretended to dispute this. But that the crime was not murder, but manslaughter in some degree, counsel hoped to convince the jury, under the instruction of the Court. The weapon used was not an atrocious weapon. It was simply his pocket-knife. He was no anatomist. He did not know that he was striking at a vital part. The deceased was a powerful woman, who abused her husband; and he, laboring under the excitement of intoxication, had warded off her attack with a thrust of the knife. When life was taken under the circumstances of sudden rage, it was not murder, but manslaughter. Counsel concluded by asking that the verdict might be reduced to that of the fourth degree.

Mr. Waterbury, for the people, briefly summed up the case. He enumerated the various degrees of manslaughter, and, defining the character thereof, claimed that no one of them could apply to the act of the prisoner in the present case. The crime which had been committed received especial aggravation from the fact that the murderer had taken the life not only of a human being, but of that human being whom he was bound, above all others, to cherish and protect—the wife of his bosom. Human life should be hedged about by every protection of law, and it remained with the jury to see that in the present case that protection received no diminution at their hands. To this end they must find a verdict of murder either in the first or second degree.

The Court then addressed the Jury briefly, and charged that as the fact of the stabbing had been admitted by the defence, it only remained for the Jury to decide whether the prisoner inflicted the wound with premeditation, without provocation from his wife,—in which event the offence would be murder in the first degree—or with provocation from her—in which it would be murder in the second degree. If it appeared from the evidence that the blow was given without the design to take the life of his wife, he would be guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Involuntary killing would constitute manslaughter in the fourth degree.

In regard to the intoxication, the Court charged, that voluntary intoxication would not affect the grade of a crime, committed under its effects; but where any provocation was proved, evidence of intoxication was admissible to show that the prisoner was in a condition more liable to be excited by provocation. Proof of good character would raise a presumption, in the prisoner's favor, that he would be less likely to inflict the wound without provocation, than would a person of notoriously bad character. The Jury should give the same deliberation to the case that they would were he in a high station in life. The law should guard with special care the rights of the poor and friendless who fall into its hands.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of two or three hours, returned for further information as to what constitutes the difference between murder in the first and second degree. The Court explained the statute, and the Jury again retired, and at a late hour, when our reports came in, had not been able to agree.

INDICTMENT AGAINST NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY QUASHED.

The next case was that of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, indicted for misdemeanor in leaving a portion of their track unfenced, whereby Dennis Tubridey lost his life.

Mr. Anthon, for the people opened the case, by stating that the Railroad Company, occupying the Fourth-avenue, had occasion, at Eighty-sixth-street, to make a deep cut, and failed to fence the cross-street, so as to prevent persons from falling in. Dennis Tubridey did fall in and lost his life. The present prosecution was upon an indictment under the common law.

Gen. Sandford, for the defence, here suggested that the avenue was a public highway, and that no private corporation could be held to fence it.

This question was then discussed at great length by counsel on both sides, and the Court deciding that the question was well taken, instructed the jury to acquit, and so the case went off.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Samuel Kimmelstiel.
For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart, Thos. Slavin.

Court of General Sessions.

NO TRIALS—ALL THE PRISONERS PLEAD GUILTY—SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY AND STATE PRISON.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, the first case called was that of Jane Hitzibot, a French woman, indicted for larceny, in stealing $50 worth of laces and other goods from her employer. She pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

Samuel McNEIL, indicted for larceny, in stealing a watch, next pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Sharkes, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a sewing-machine from Grover & Baker, of the value of $75, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

Thomas Shaw, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a gold watch, rings, &c., of the value of over $58, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced two years and six months to the State Prison.

John Cornell *alias* Wm. Pitt, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison two years and six months.

Edward A. Kealy and William A. Riordon, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in entering a shed, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and were remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Eugene Smith next pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Edward Hagan, John C. Baillie.
For Felonious Assault—Francis Duffy.
For Grand Larceny—Louis Schneider, John Hanley, Andrew Hanley, Patrick McGuin, John Stephenson, William Baker.
For Burglary—James Cogan, Ellen Gibbons.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Barbetta Hollachete.
For Rape—Phillip Weldersum.
For Arson—Patrick Welsh.

Heavy Verdict against a City Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

James R. Wolf Kiel vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries received on the defendants' road in August, 1859. There appears to be somewhat of a conflict of evidence in this case. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff, however, appears to show that the plaintiff and his friend went down Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of taking the cars. They saw a one-horse car coming down the avenue and hailed it, and then ran to meet it. The car stopped and both plaintiff and his friend attempted to get on too; plaintiff's friend succeeded in doing so, but while the plaintiff was trying to get to the top of the car his foot slipped off the step, and was caught and crushed between the wheel and the track. The defendants show that the driver at the time of the accident was engaged in making change for the passengers seated at his side and saw nothing of plaintiff or knew nothing of him until he felt the car jolt as if it had passed over a stone. That the car was then stopped and the plaintiff was found holding on to the car with his foot badly hurt. The evidence shows that the plaintiff is seriously and permanently injured. The defence is that the injuries sustained by plaintiff are the result of his own negligence in attempting to get upon the car before it was stopped. The Jury retired and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $1,666 50.

George Carpenter for plaintiff. Hutchins & Platt for defendants.

Harbor Obstructions—Rights of Lessees.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Hilton.

Henry P. Farrington vs. *Sylvester S. Mangan.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction granted by Judge HILTON against the defendant on the 5th day of December, by which the defendants in this cause were enjoined from obstructing the owner of the pier at the foot of Laight-street, in this City, by the use of permanent vessels for the storage of grain and produce. The counsel for the defendant, in moving a dissolution of this injunction, assumed the ground that the plaintiff, Farrington, is not entitled by law to more than the width of three vessels, and that the defendant has the same right; that at the present time there is no regular mode prescribed to collect wharfage on more than three vessels. It seems that both these parties hold leases under the City, and it is assumed that if there is any actual obstruction of the rights of either party the Harbor-masters have full power under the statute to relieve the party aggrieved. The Court, upon the conclusion of the argument, said that without further considering the case, the facts were sufficiently distinct and comprehensive to warrant it in passing upon the question. The Court will not in this instance pass upon the question of title; that must be left to be determined by the suit brought to test the question. The injunction, however, should be modified by giving the plaintiff only the right to the width of one vessel along the bulkhead.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiff; W. J. Haskett for defendant.

Jurisdiction of the Surrogate—Contest Between Heirs and Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Leonard.

George Herkimer et al. vs. *Seymour Tracy et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff, as administrator of John Rice, who died at Brooklyn in September, 1856, for the purpose of recovering the sum of $7,000, paid by certain Insurance Companies upon property of the deceased, situated in Yates County.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff Herkimer is a creditor of the deceased, was duly appointed administrator by the Surrogate of Kings County, and has duly qualified and entered upon the duties of administering upon the estate. That the personal property not being sufficient to satisfy the debts owed by the deceased, he had applied for, and obtained, an order from the aforesaid Surrogate for the sale of the real property of the deceased, but that such real property would not satisfy the claims of creditors against the estate, which had been duly proved and allowed by the Surrogate. That there is real property upon which were certain factories belonging to deceased, situated in Yates County, which were covered by insurances in various companies to the amount of about $7,000, at the time of the death of said Rice. These insurances had been renewed from time to time by the plaintiff for the benefit of creditors, through the defendant Seymour Tracy, who acted as the agent of the plaintiff for the estate. That the property was destroyed by fire, and the insurance companies had paid the sum of $7,000 to the said Tracy, who had paid it over to the Surrogate of Kings County; but that the Surrogate doubted his authority to order the money to be paid to the plaintiff, in order that it might be distributed among the creditors, and desired the adjudication of the Supreme Court upon the questions involved.

The defendant, Seymour Tracy, denies the facts alleged in the complaint, and sets up that he was duly appointed general guardian of the two infant children of deceased by the Surrogate of Yates County; and, as such guardian had taken possession of said property, had paid for the renewal of the policies of insurance thereon, had repaired the buildings, and had collected the insurance in question of the Companies for the benefit of said infant children; that he had paid over the same to the Surrogate of Kings county, under an order to do so, made by said Surrogate, because, at the time, he believed that he was obliged to do so, but that since he had been advised and believed that said Surrogate had no authority to make such order, and that he was not obliged to pay the same over. The defendant, therefore, claimed to hold the said insurance money for the benefit of the said children and heirs of said Rice. The case is still on.

Tracy, Wait and Olmstead for plaintiffs; S. H. Wells for defendants.

The Transfer of Vessels—The Law Requiring a Record.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

The Parker Mills vs. *Edward H. Jacot and James C. Willett, Sheriff.*—This is an appeal to the General Term of this Court, on the part of the plaintiff, from a judgment rendered at a Trial Term.

The facts are these: The plaintiff, a Massachusetts corporation, brought their action to recover possession of the schooner *Ann S. Salter*, which was held by the defendant Willett, as Sheriff, by virtue of a levy under an execution against one Edgar Sprague, whom it is conceded, prior to the 9th of March, 1857, owned the vessel. Two questions arose upon the trial of this cause:

First—Whether the defendants had actual notice of the conveyance from Sprague, the transfers not having been recorded.

Second—Whether the conveyance from which the plaintiff deduced their title was not void as against Sprague's creditors.

The plaintiffs it appears made out their title from Sprague as follows: Sprague being insolvent, as alleged, conveyed this vessel to Collyer & Robinson on the 9th of March, 1857, in trust to pay his certain liabilities to the plaintiff. Under that assignment the assignees made a verbal sale of the schooner on the 9th of March, 1857, while the vessel was at New-Orleans. In April, 1857, a bill of sale was executed by the assignees, not to the plaintiffs, but to Nahum Stetson, Secretary and Treasurer to the Company. The bill of sale contained a blank enrollment, but subsequently a new enrollment was made out to Stetson, as sole owner, by which the vessel appears to have been enrolled at New-Orleans, in January, 1857. It appears that on the trial of this cause no evidence was offered to show actual notice, or even constructive notice to the Sheriff, of the sale—though notice was shown to the defendant Jacot. The defendant Jacot, by his answer, denied that he had possession of the vessel, and put the bill in issue, and claimed possession under the judgment and execution in favor of Jacot against Sprague. The counsel for the respondent takes the point that the assignment to Collyer and Robinson, and the bill of sale to Stetson not having been recorded in the office of the Collector of Customs, where the vessel was enrolled, and no actual notice of the assignment, a bill of sale being shown to have been given to the defendants, the transfers are not valid as against them or either of them.

The statute of July 29, 1850, provides that *no bill of sale*, mortgage, hypothecation, *or conveyance of any vessel*, or part of any vessel of the United States, *shall be valid against* any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs, devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof, unless such bill of sale, mortgage by hypothecation, or conveyance, be *recorded* in the office of the collector of customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled.

It is therefore claimed that the defendant had a right to levy upon this vessel as belonging to the defendant Sprague, having had no notice of the bill of sale or assignment, and that this entitles him to a judgment for the return of the property. Decision reserved.

Edgar S. Van Winkle for plaintiff; R. Goodman, A. J. Vanderpoel for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '71	85	50	Pac. Ml. Ss. Co.	79½
5,000	Missouri State 6s	65¼	250	Harlem Railroad	13¼
6,000	do	65¼	50	do	13
5,000	do	65¼	60	Harlem R. Pref	32
7,000	do	65½	50	do	31¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	70	150	Mich. Cen. R.	44
1,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bs.	73	50	do ...s30	48
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3M	100	50	do	48½
3,000	Mch Cen. 8 ₱ Ct. 1 M. S. F. Cn. Bs.	90	10	do	49
1,000	do	90¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	12½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84	50	do	12¼
1,500	do	85	50	do	13
4,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	70	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40	100	do ...b10	28¼
3,500	Han & St J. R. B.	75	150	do	28½
1,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F. B.	65	250	do ...s10	28¼
3,000	Gal. & Chi 1st M.	85	100	do ...s10	28¾
10	Amer. Exch. Bank	85	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59½
10	Merchants' Bank	98	200	do	59¼
54	D. & H. Canal Co.	82½	50	do	58¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	75	50	do	58½
50	do	74½	300	do	58⅝
50	do ...s10	74	50	do	58½
250	do ...snwk	74	310	do	58
150	do	74¼	50	do	58½
200	do	74½	115	Gal. & Chic. R. ...c	63
200	do	74¾	50	do	62½
50	do ...s15	74½	650	do	62¾
200	Erie Railroad	26¾	150	do	62¼
50	do ...b30	27	115	do	62
50	do ...s15	26½	50	do ..s3 ..p. & c.	61¾
50	do	26¾	400	Clev. O Tol. R. b10	21¾
50	Hudson River R.	38½	400	do	21½
135	do	38¾	350	do	21¾
25	do	38½	325	Chic & Rk. Isl. R.	47¾
160	do ...b15	39	50	do ...b30	48
			20	do	47¾

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	89	25	Hud. River R.	39¼
12,000	Missouri State 6s	66	200	do ...s30	39
5,000	Virginia State 6s	78	100	Reading R. ...s60	33
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	71	25	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	13
1,000	Erie R. Bs. '75	50	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	28
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40	10	Mich. Cen. R.	48
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	16	100	do	47½
1,000	Han. & St. Jo R.	60	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58¾
10	Union Bank	90	100	do ...s10	58¼
13	Del. & Hud. Cnl. Co	82½	200	do	58¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co	79½	200	do ...s4	58¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. ...s15	74	170	Gal. & Chic. R. p&c	62½
50	do ...s10	74	250	Clev. & Tol. R.	22
110	do	74	100	do	22¾
350	do	74¼	100	do	23¾
200	do ...s30	73¾	100	do	24
150	Erie Railroad	30	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	47
100	do	29½	100	do ...s30	47
50	do ...s60	29	100	do ...s10	47
100	do	29¼	25	Mil. & Miss. R.	8½
100	Harlem Railroad	13¾			

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The accounts from England which appeared in the morning papers to Saturday, Dec. 1, by the *Europa*, off Cape Race, although not entirely complete in their latest details, had an immediate favorable influence on nearly all departments of business in and around Wall-street and the Corn Exchange. The news is in response to our second installment of crisis quotations from this side, say to Nov. 13 by mail, and Nov. 15 by telegraph to Halifax, as taken out by the *Europa*. Another budget of depressing accounts was carried out by the *Atlantic*, Nov. 17, the response to which (although this steamer had arrived out) is not yet known in the Street, although a later telegraph to-night, after the packet reaches Halifax, may give it before this number of our paper goes to press.

Our bad news arrived out on a favorable turn in the London Money market and the condition of the Bank of England. That establishment had recuperated its stock of bullion by £403,000, and reduced the rate of interest from 6 to 5½ ₱ cent.; and this after the first indications of a low Exchange on this side, though not so low as subsequently went out. The Custom-house at both Manchester and Liverpool was firm, and no important decline had yet occurred in Grain or American Stocks, or none such as was generally apprehended. We must look, of course, for less favorable advices next week, but the fact that the present accounts have agreeably surprised our public here, caused an advance to-day in Grain, Flour and Cotton, and strengthened confidence in Stocks and Exchange, though the speculation in the former turned downward again at the close of the day on the Railway shares, the State securities being well maintained at an advance of 2@2½ ₱ cent. on the prices of Tuesday; Tennessees 71, Missouris 66 ₱ cent. There was no material change in Federal Stocks or Treasury Bills, the accounts from Washington in regard to the condition and wants of the Treasury, as well as political affairs generally being regarded as about the same as yesterday. In the forenoon there was considerable excitement in New-York Central, Illinois Central, Galena and Erie, at higher rates than the average of yesterday, all these Stocks being comparatively scarce on the Street for prompt delivery. The Galena transfers closed to-day for the January Dividend, and the transfers of New-York Central reopen to-morrow after the annual election of Directors, already announced from Albany by telegraph. The reopening of the Erie transfers on Monday passed over without much difficulty in the delivery of Stock, but it now appears that the wants of the Shorts were accommodated only for the day, and that a renewed pressure for cash stock was experienced to-day, the price jumping up to 30 ₱ cent. after selling at 23½ on Monday. The Western stock generally improved with Illinois Central and Galena, and so did Hudson and Harlem, and the general market had a firm and rather animated appearance until after the breaking up of the Second Board, when some of the figures of the New-York Central report for the fiscal year recently closed, were quoted in the Street as less favorable than looked for. This and the partially contradictory advices from Washington caused the final prices to leave off weaker than on the average sales of the day, about as follows:

Central	73¾	Reading	33½
Erie	29¼	Michigan Southern	13
Galena	61¾	M. Guaranteed	28
Illinois Central	57¼	Harlem	13½
Rock Island	46¾	Harlem Preferred	28
Michigan Central	47¼	Panama	111
Toledo	23¾	Pacific	78¾
Quincy	64		

Although this is not a market day, the news from abroad to the effect that Gold is already near at hand, from England by the *Europa*, together with the improvement, gave a better tone to the Exchange market, and some of the Brokers quote a little more steadiness in rates, though the range of quotation is still very wide, say 99@103 ₱ cent. In Money, we hear of no decided alteration, one way or the other, in rates, but a more cheerful feeling obtains in the market.

The annual meeting of the New-York Central Company took place at Albany to-day, when the vacancies in the old Board, by the death of Messrs. HORACE WHITE, SCHOOLCRAFT, and TOWNSEND, were filled by the election of Messrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD, of this City; HAMILTON WHITE, of Syracuse, and H. H. MARTIN, of Albany. The old Executive officers were reëlected. We have received a copy of the Annual Report, for fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1860, from which we have compiled the following comparative figures:

GENERAL LEDGER ACCOUNT—COMPARED.

	Sept. 30, 1860.	Sept. 30, 1859.
Construction outlay	$31,106,094	$30,840,713
Premium on Consolidation	7,831,000	8,010,000
Value of property	$38,937,094	$38,850,713
Cash in Bank and with Agents	442,055	490,163
State Live Stock	557,800	557,800
Lake Propellers	341,591	Nil.
Fuel and Supplies over one million	150,934	286,706
Troy Union Railway Stock	34,700	21,100
Hudson River Bridge	30,240	10,080
Bills Receivable	50,003	42,759
Real Estate, Niagara Falls	32,500	32,500
Real Estate, O. Lee & Co	35,214	34,826
Due from Post office	26,016	27,675
Due from Utica and Syracuse	Nil.	6,681
Total	$40,638,447	$40,366,005
Capital	$24,000,000	$24,000,000
Funded Debt	14,332,523	14,333,771
Total Stock and Funded Debt	$38,332,523	$38,333,771
Bills Payable	127,375	Nil.
Unclaimed Dividends	9,037	5,889
Expenses paid in Oct	144,317	67,556
Allowed for accum. interest	328,183	339,639
Surplus Income	1,697,012	1,619,150
Total	$40,638,447	$40,366,005

INCOME ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1860.

To expenses of maintaining and operating road		$4,278,840
Coupons and Interest		985,272
Dividend No. 13, Feb., 1860, 3 per cent	$720,000	
Dividend No. 14, Aug., 1860, 3 per cent	720,000	—1,440,000
Future income: Amount of one year's contribution to sinking funds, transferred to current account:		
Debt certificates	$111,631	
Bonds to Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company	3,435	— 115,266
Rent of the Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad		60,000
Balance September 30, 1860		1,697,012
Total		$8,576,391
By balance, September 30, 1859		$1,619,150
Passenger receipts	$2,569,265	
Freight receipts	4,095,934	
Mail receipts	95,765	
Miscellaneous receipts	196,277	—6,957,241
Total		$8,576,391
By balance, September 30, 1860		$1,697,012

OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR—COMPARED.

	Sept. 30, 1860.	Sept. 30, 1859.
Income from freight	$4,095,934	$3,337,148
Income from passengers	2,569,265	2,566,370
Other sources	292,042	297,330
Total	$6,957,241	$6,200,858
Expenses on freight	2,613,827	1,893,155
On passengers	1,665,014	1,456,274
Together	$4,278,841	$3,349,429
Interest	985,272	970,060
Sinking Fund	115,266	116,754
Rent N. Falls Road	60,000	60,000
Dividend, February	720,000	959,782
Dividend, August	720,000	720,000
Total	$6,879,379	$6,176,025

Transportation expenses (says the Report) for the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, 61.49 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings, for the same period. [Last year, 54.03 ₱ cent.] A large proportion of the expense of rebuilding the Buffalo elevator, together with the entire cost of substituting several iron for wooden bridges, of erecting and enlarging station-houses at small stations, of building temporary structures for the protection of freight, and of extensive additions to machinery, besides other expenditures of a similar character, many of which items may be considered as properly chargeable to construction, *have been charged to the transportation expenses of the year*. Net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, $1,517,861 66, equal to 6.32 ₱ cent. on the amount of the capital stock of the Company. [Last year, 7.10 ₱ cent.]

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	By last Report.	To Present Time.
For graduation and masonry	$6,777,106	$6,777,106
For bridges	808,067	808,067
For superstructure, includ'g iron	10,213,195	10,340,641
For passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures	1,174,904	1,176,520
For engine and car houses, machine shops, machinery and fixtures	770,007	845,113
For land, land damages and fences	4,037,844	4,089,117
For locomotives and fixtures, and snow plows	2,351,466	2,351,406
For passenger and baggage cars	851,127	851,127
For freight and other cars	2,054,483	2,054,483
For engineering and agencies	693,528	693,528
Construction account of the Rochester and Lake Ontario R. Co	150,000	150,000
Construction account of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Co	658,921	658,921
Construction account of the Lewiston Railroad Co	400,000	400,000
Total cost of road and equipm't	$30,840,713	$31,106,094
Consolidated Premiums unpaid	8,060,000	7,831,000
Fuel and material on hand*	1,286,706	1,150,934
Total	$40,137,419	$40,088,028

*One million charged off to profit and loss.

COMPARATIVE STOCK AND DEBT.

	1857. Sept. 30.	1858. Sept. 30.
Debt Cert's, less am't held for S'g F'd	$8,263,600	$8,100,000
Bonds for Convertible Loan	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debts of the former Co.'s outstanding	880,753	657,642
B's for fun'g the debts of the fo'r Co.'s	399,000	1,256,900
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	937,000	785,000
Bonds for Real Estate	284,000	230,000
B's to Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. Co.	93,500	93,000
B's of Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. Co.	55,000	46,000
Bond to Telegraph Company	10,000	10,000
Bonds and Mortgages	265,657	254,962
D'ts of the former Co.'s, p'd tem'ly by this Co., and to be again funded	656,062	2,133
Total amount of Funded Debt	$14,631,572	$14,401,767
Capital Stock	24,136,660	24,185,400
T'l am't of F'd D't and Cap'l St'k	$38,768,233	$38,587,167
	1859. Sept. 30.	**1860. Sept. 30.**
Debt Cert's, less am't held for S'g F'd	$7,925,000	$7,745,000
Bonds for Convertible Loan	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debts of the former Co.'s outstanding	637,737	550,371
B's for fun'g the debts of the fo'r Co.'s	1,225,000	1,398,000
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	770,000	680,000
Bonds for Real Estate	195,000	175,000
B's to Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. Co.	90,000	86,000
B's of Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. Co.	45,000	35,000
Bond to Telegraph Company	10,000	
Bonds and Mortgages	264,033	253,151
Convertible Bonds payable in 1876	182,000	500,000
Total amount of Funded Debt	$14,333,771	$14,332,523
Capital Stock	24,000,000	24,000,000
T'l am't of F'd D't and Cap'l Stk	$38,333,771	$38,332,523

NOTE.—During the last fiscal year, $318,000 of 7 ₱ cent. Convertible Bonds, payable in 1876, being Bonds of the issue representing part of the Surplus Income of the Company heretofore, expended for Construction, have been disposed of at par, and the amount thus refunded to Income account has been reinvested in Lake Propeller Stock.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS closing quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

New-York Sterling Currency	⅜	@	⅜
New-England and East Jersey	¼	@	⅜
West Jersey and Philadelphia	2¼	@	2½
Baltimore, Int. Pennsylvania and Maryland	4	@	5
Ohio and Indiana	2½	@	—
Kentucky	3	@	—
South Carolina	10	@	—
North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	10	@	—
Virginia and Tennessee	9	@	—
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	12	@	—
Free Indiana	6	@	—
Louisiana	5	@	—
Mobile	7	@	—
Canada and Michigan	2	@	—
Drafts and checks on Philadelphia	2½	@	—
Drafts and checks on Baltimore	4	@	—
Drafts and checks on Boston	½	@	—
Drafts and checks on Chicago	12	@	—
Drafts and checks on St. Louis	10	@	—
Drafts and checks on Detroit	2	@	—
Drafts and checks on New-Orleans	4	@	—
Drafts and checks on Cincinnati	2½	@	—

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Ohio loan is withdrawn from the market. The State debt about to mature is "payable at the pleasure of the State after the 31st day of December, 1860." The State Legislature will meet the first Monday in January, and will at once take measures to pay the debt. In the meantime the State will, of course, continue to pay the interest as heretofore.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	—RECEIPTS.— Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	—EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.— To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	89,000	1,294,000	62,000	11,000	10,000
1859-60	195,000	1,595,000	51,000	10,000	6,000
1858-9	132,000	1,855,000	51,000	23,000	7,000
1857-8	112,000	726,000	40,000	11,000	5,000
1856-7	129,000	1,076,000	39,000	13,000	6,000
1855-6	144,000	1,108,000	60,000	22,000	18,000

—EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.—	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	445,000	115,000	69,000	629,000	721,000
1859-60	596,000	140,000	70,000	806,000	762,000
1858-9	369,000	182,000	72,000	623,000	644,000
1857-8	263,000	67,000	43,000	373,000	379,000
1856-7	211,000	102,000	48,000	361,000	550,000
1855-6	387,000	166,000	94,000	617,000	464,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular for this week, say:

"The weather at the South for the past three weeks has been unfavorable for picking; much rain has fallen, damaging quality and destroying quantity. Such accounts as we are now receiving in relation to crop would have had an influence on price, were it not for political trouble; as it is, little or no attention is given to the subject. The tendency of the accounts from the South is in favor of a crop below four millions of bales. The more important fact of how much may reach the ports, and what are prospects for the next crop, occupies a large portion of public attention. Everything depends upon the turn politics may take, many parties insisting that even in case of an amicable settlement of the question of secession, the growth of a year or two must be interfered with by the determination of the planters to put more land in grain and to depend upon themselves for their supply of corn and provisions."

Mr. THOMAS MORRELL has been elected President of the Jefferson Insurance Company.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at $5 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in more demand, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10c., and do. Gulfs, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, and prices have improved decidedly. The light receipts, favorable financial news from England, and reduction of rates on freight have tended to encourage buyers to purchase more freely and on terms much more satisfactory to sellers. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 16,650 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 70; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 75@$4 95; superfine Western at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 95@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@	$4 70
Extra State	4 75	@	4 95
Superfine Western	4 50	@	4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 80	@	5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95	@	5 85
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@	5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 05	@	5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25	@	6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@	5 15
Extra Genesee	5 20	@	7 00
Interior to choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@	7 00

Southern Flour is more inquired for, at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 15 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 20@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 90@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, and buyers have been disposed to pay 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel more than yesterday, but the principal holders claim an advance of 5c. ₱ bushel. Hence business is restricted. We have heard of sales of 30,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 25; White Western at $1 25@$1 30; Red Western, part at $1 16; poor Milwaukee Club at $1 06; holders of prime lots asking $1 12. ₱ bushel. Prime No. 1 Chicago Spring is in demand, at $1 05 ₱ bushel, but this rate is not acceptable to holders, who claim $1 08@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request at an advance of at least 2c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales add up 65,000 bushels at 60c. for mixed Western, in store, and 61c.@62c. for do. do., afloat, ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive, yet steady; 9,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 82c., cash, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 65c. ₱ bushel. Oats rule dull and heavy, including Canada at 36½c.@37c., Western 35¾c.@36½c., and State at 36½c.@37½c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, including uninspected New Mess at $16 75@$17 50; Old Mess at $16 25@$16 50, and Prime at $10 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of Bacon have been confined to 250 boxes Western Short Middles, ribbed, at 9c., and 200 boxes do. do., to arrive, at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 570 tcs. and bbls., to arrive and here, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in limited request, and only 125 bbls. found buyers at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$13 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is depressed at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, at easier rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@½d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a British bark, 280 tons, to Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Tar, at 4s.; a Terra schooner, 496 tons, to Londonderry, Flax Seed, Resin and Flour, 50s. ₱ ton; a vessel to Cork and a market, 18,000 bushels Corn, 14½d. in bulk; a bark, 318 tons, and one 375 tons, to Cardenas and back to port north of Hatteras, Sugar, $5 and Molasses $3 75, with privilege of Falmouth or Cowes for orders to a port in the United Kingdoms, £3 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; one, 307 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $35, thence to Buenos Ayres, salt, 30s.; one, 500 tons, hence to Buenos Ayres, $21; a brig, 193 tons, to St. Thomas, $800; a schooner, 90 tons, to Jamaica and back, $500; one, 1,200 bbls., to St. Kitts, 75c.; one 199 tons, to Barbados, privilege of Antigua, $1,200; a brig, 200 tons, to a port in the West Indies, 50c.; a bark, 300 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $5 50 under and $2 75 on deck; a brig, 230 tons, same voyage, $1,100; a schooner, 150 tons, to Cuba and back, $1,200; a bark, 298 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a brig, 390 tons same voyage, $1,600; a schooner, 168 tons, to Bermuda, $600.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec. 12, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 291 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as *merchants and producers realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.*

BUTTER

Is moderately active, though restricted entirely to the local trade. Dealers buy only for immediate wants. Prices are a shade lower, especially to parties of undoubted pay.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb	—	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	15
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	11	@	12
Ohio, common to good	11	@	13
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	13	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb	11	@	15

CHEESE

Is dull, and the bulk of the receipts go in store. For check on delivery, buyers have pretty much their own way.

Fine State, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	9½	@	10½
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pineapple, ₱ lb	11	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	10	@	11

EGGS.

Retailers generally complain of dull trade, which is unusual so near the holidays. The market is slow and prices about 1c. lower.

Lime Eggs, ₱ dozen	17	@	18
State, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen	20	@	22
Ohio, ₱ dozen	20	@	—

SEEDS

Clover, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Timothy, ₱ bushel	2 50	@	2 60
Flax, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	—

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are almost unsalable, and our quotations represent sales only in a small way. We do not think a large sale could be effected to-day at 4c. Other Dried Fruits are slack, but sell at quotations.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	4	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	2	@	3
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Peaches, unpeeled	4	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	—	@	18

GREEN FRUITS.

The market continues very dull, with large quantities of frozen Apples selling at any price offered. Mixed lots of sound fruit are sold from the boats at $1 37. Dealers are storing their purchases for better prices.

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Gillflowers, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	1 60	@	2 00
Apples, Russetts, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, Talmon Sweets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Baldwins, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	11 50
Cranberries, Eastern	9 00	@	10 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@	9 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

There is a flood of Poultry on the market—dealers all having large stocks unsold. Prices are lower. Venison and all Game is plenty and falling.

Fowls, dressed, Northern and Western, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Turkeys, dressed, Northern and Western, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Geese, dressed, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Partridges, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Grouse, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Quail ₱ dozen	1 50	@	—
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Venison, saddle	8	@	9
Venison, carcase	6	@	—

DRESSED HOGS

Are arriving faster than they can be sold, and prices have declined.

Dressed Hogs, Corn-fed, heavy, ₱ lb	6¾	@	7
Dressed Hogs, light, ₱ lb	7	@	7½

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

The stock on hand is light, and prices on some sorts have advanced. We look for further advance on Mercers and Peachblows. The stock is not half as large as last year at the close of navigation.

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 13
Potatoes, Peachblows	1 37	@	1 62
Onions, red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl	75	@	87
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 50	@	5 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	—	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ 100	6 00	@	15 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	63	@	75
Celery, ₱ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	4 00	@	8 00
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	88	@	1 38

BEESWAX

Is dull; little or no foreign demand; sales at 33c@34c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1860.

There is a marked falling off in the receipts of beef cattle, the total number the present week being only 3,845, while the weekly average for fourteen weeks past has been 5,300. The supply is ample, however, for butchers have kept an excess on hand from week to week, and this will be the first occasion in a long time for reducing the surplus. With larger receipts of dead meats now beginning to arrive freely, there will be a falling off in the demand for live animals, and probably 3,500 head will be all that the market will bear and maintain, even at the present rates. The scarcity of tip-top bullocks, such as are required by butchers who supply the leading hotels and steamships, and the wealthier classes, enabled those having this class of cattle to-day to get a slight advance in prices. Half a dozen or so went at figures which will probably be equivalent to 11c.@12c. for the dressed quarters, but these were such animals as are seldom seen in this or other markets. Really good killing steers sold readily at 9c.@9½c., but the great mass of the cattle offered were at from 8c. down to 6c., and the whole would average little if any above 7½c. Those who have superior bullocks will, of course, bring them forward now for "Christmas beef"....Milch cows, though the receipts are not large, appear to be in excess of the present demand. The few good milkers sold went of fair rates however....Veal calves are not in much request, and few of them, even the best, could be sold for over 6c. ₱ lb live weights. The bulk of those in the pens are poor, lean things, and, as is meet, they are slow of sale at any price ... Sheep and lambs are in considerable less numbers than for some time past, and prices are a little firmer, but the continued low value of pelts stands in the way of much improvement....Live hogs are arriving pretty freely, and prices have fallen off ¼c. ₱ lb. gross; but the demand for packing is lively, and without unusually large receipts, the present, or perhaps a trifle better, price will be maintained.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 11.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,845	109	497	8,639	11,209
Previous week	5,172	113	536	8,985	10,910
Same w'k last year	5,140	93	550	13,701	17,688
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950				
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676				
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143				

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 24,290. Total number received the previous week, 25,716, being a decrease of 1,426 beeves.

Of the 3,845 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,972 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street, 545 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 154 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 87 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 87 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

The 2,972 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 927; Hudson River Railroad, 1,037; Harlem Railroad, 265; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 29; Hudson River Boats, 412; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 257; and 55 on foot.

Of the 2,972 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 741 head came from New-York, 527 from Illinois, 252 from Kentucky, 927 from Ohio, 271 from Indiana, 55 from Michigan, 69 from Missouri, 16 from New-Jersey, 62 from Pennsylvania, 10 from Connecticut, and 42 from Canada.

THE CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Not since election week, five weeks ago, have we had anything like a light supply of beeves until now. With less than 3,000 fresh beeves, and about 60 stale ones, the market had none of that lively appearance which might have been expected. The only activity discernible was for a short time Tuesday morning, when there was a little competition for the very few good cattle brought in this week. Most of the buyers were very indifferent whether they purchased or not, as the unsold carcasses hanging in their stalls, and the unkilled steers bought a week ago, with the overloaded poultry stands of their neighbors, suggested that it was safest to act cautiously. Some butchers, accustomed to use eight bullocks per week, concluded that two would suffice them now, so that the comparatively small offerings were all that could be sold during the two days, the closing of the market being worse than its commencement. One cause of the extreme dullness of the market arises from the low prices of hides and fat. Buyers of hides are only offering 4c.@5c. ₱ lb., and fat commands but about 6c. ₱ lb. in its rough state. Rather than sell at these prices some are salting their hides and storing their fat.

Taking the average of the entire week, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	11c. @12c.	None.
First quality	9½c.@10c.	9c. @9½c.
Medium to good	7½c. @9c.	7½c. @8c.
Poor quality	6½c.@7½c.	6½c.@7½c.
Poorest quality	5c. @6c.	5c. @6c.
General selling prices	7c. @8½c.	6½c.@8½c.
Average of all sales	7½c.@ —	7¼c.@7½c.

A word of explanation is necessary in regard to the above figures. Six choice premium cattle were in the yards, which had previously been contracted for with other cattle, for Christmas beef. Had they been sold separately to-day, they would have brought 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. Excepting these, there were probably not half a dozen bullocks sold for 10c., and not a large number over 9c. The better grades being scarce, they brought about ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. above the prices of last week; but below these, there was scarcely any advance—probably none at all on the poorest class.

It is to be feared that the accounts which have gone abroad of a light supply of cattle will start too many for next week. It should be borne in mind that Christmas, with its accompanying poultry, will be near at hand, and fewer cattle will be wanted. Better beef will be needed than we have had for some weeks past. Some animals of the right stamp are now on the way here.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 46 head of light, poor Illinois steers for J. HOLLINGSWORTH. Rated 5¾ cwt., and run out at 6c.@7c. Also 19 ordinary State steers for G. WELLS. Rated say 6 cwt., light, and would bring about 7c.

J. A. MERRITT for J. T. ALEXANDER, 133 just medium 6¾ cwt. Illinois steers, which he was running out at 7c.@8½c.

T. C. EASTMAN had 60 head of pretty good but rather green Ohio cattle for J. HATHAWAY. Home weight 15¾ cwt. in Greene County. They were averaging 8½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold, on their own account, 80 head of choice Ohio cattle, brought in by DEITZ. They would dress 8 cwt., and brought 8c.@10c., very few the latter price. W. BRIGGS took 3 at $88 and 3 at $85 each, which Mr. BRIGGS thought near 10c., and it so turned out upon killing them Tuesday night. The drove was far ahead of anything else at the yards, except half-a-dozen Christmas steers.

T. BLOOMER sold one car load of State steers, good fair cattle, at 8c.@9c.

E. SHERMAN sold 17 good Dutchess County steers and oxen, of 8 cwt. @ 10 cwt., at 8c.@9c.; 4 head brought $65 each, or 9c.

L. HUGHES sold for A. KNOX 21 light Ohio steers, of 5 cwt., at 6c.@7½c. Common quality.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold 83 light, thin cows, heifers and steers, for W. A. CARPENTER. They were from Ohio and brought 6¾c.@7½c.

GEO. AYRAULT sold, for M. AYRAULT, 18 medium State steers and oxen at 7c.@9c. on 7¾ cwt. The pick brought $80 each.

C. G. TEED brought in, among others, 3 splendid premium animals of his own feeding, which were worth going a long way to see. They were quite ahead of anything previously brought to this market the past season, and reflect credit on the feeder as well as on the buyer of such beef. One pair were bought by Mr. TEED in Westchester County, one year ago, of CLIFT, and must have been in good flesh at the time, for a single season's feed could not have stored up all the fat which was so conspicuous on all points. Mr. TEED, however, understands giving the finishing touches. The pair alluded to weighed 3,680 lbs. upon the scales at the yards, and estimating them to dress 63 lbs. to the 100, they would make over 23 cwt. of beef.

The third steer was a very large grade Durham, brought from Ohio last spring, by J. BRYANT. He had taken numerous prizes and was quite fat when Mr. TEED brought him. The past summer's feed has told well on him, the scales showing a weight of 2,530 lbs. at the yards. He was the largest bullock we have seen for a long time, and as fat as large. JOHN HARRIS had previously contracted for the 3 with a lot of 50 head, so that the exact price for these could not be computed. Mr. TEED says he could have taken 12c. ₱ lb for them in the country. With the 3 fat steers from Mr. HARRIS' own farm, he is destined to make a sensation in the beef line about Christmas time. Mr. TEED also sold for J. MURPHY 48 head, common Ohio Steers of 6¾ cwt., at 7½c @8½c.

T. WHEELER sold for O. McCONNELL, 64 just medium Kentucky steers, of 1,411 lbs. home weight, estimated 7 cwt. here. They brought $57 50 each.

H. BARNES & BRO. sold 70 pretty fat 7¾ cwt. Illinois cattle, bought at the yards. They retailed them at 7¾c.@9c.—few at the latter price.

BRYANT & LOCKMAN sold 60 head of Ohio cattle for M. ADAMS. They were common 6¾ cwt. cattle, and run out at 7c.@9c.

BRYANT also sold 33 Ohio cattle for S. SNYDER. Rated 6 cwt., and brought 7c.

C. W. CONGER sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 40 fair Illinois cattle of 6¾ cwt., at 7½c.@9c. Also, 15 head of Indiana cattle for MURFEY, pretty good 7¾ cwt. steers at 8½c.

WHITE & SON sold 25 very good Dutchess County cattle at 8½c.@9½c.; and 17 State cattle for FELT, lightish, and brought 8c.

S. ULREY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 91 fairish or medium Illinois steers, of 7 cwt. at 7c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

The trade continues dull, as very few of those willing to buy fresh cows are ready to pay the money, and dealers are selling on time. The consequence is large numbers remain unsold. Those disposed of bring fair prices, say $25@$35, for common to medium cows, $40@$45 for fair, and $50@$60 for extra milkers of large size, buyers looking at the *beef* as well as the milk in them.

For the past week O'BRIEN has received 33, CHAMBERLIN 31, ALLERTON 31 and BROWNING 14, besides arrivals at Sixth-street to-day which will enter into the figures of next week.

VEAL CALVES.

These do not sell as well as one week ago, 6¼c.@6¾c. being the top price, and 6c. as much as buyers are willing to pay for very good calves. Bobs are hard to dispose of at any price. We noticed an offer of 50c. for one of this class, which would pay very little over commission for selling, yardage, freight, etc. His owner might as well have "deaconed" him at home and saved his reputation of sending unhealthy meat to this City. Milk is in such demand that owners of cows turn off their calves at an early age to save the milk they would consume. They would not be caught eating the veal themselves, but "it is good enough for New-Yorkers."

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With about the numbers of last week the market shows about the same features that it then did. The Sixth-street markets were nearly cleared out, and a better feeling was manifested with a slight improvement in prices. At ALLERTON'S, however, the receipts had been quite large, and trade was very dull at figures below the quotations of one week ago. Good wethers, which will dress 50 lbs. each, are worth 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb, live weight.

Skins are even worse than one week ago, as dealers are only offering 62c.@88c. each, and this mostly on time.

BROWNING gives the following lots, with the States from which they came and the owners, received at his commodious sale-pens in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue: From New-York, 2,231—brought in, 98 by Cook & Burdock; 26, J. Budd; 62, G. C. Burdell; 27, W. A. Powell; 15, E. Halsted; 189, A. B. Archer; 209, J. J. Plattner; 502, L. Miller; 108, S. Brown; 100, W. H. Thompson; 62, A. Weeks; 168, H. D. Fance; 48, W. C. Herrick; 299, S. Hously; 196, M. Coon; 122, J. Van Leuven. From New-Jersey, 375—brought in, 74 by A. Robins; 132, E. Arle; 151, L. Bellis. From Ohio, 182 by G. S. Higgins. From Indiana, 151 by T. Kellogg. From Canada, 732—brought in, 136 by W. Orr; 145, B. B. Hume; 131, T. B. Hume; 170, J. J. Wood; 150, T. Lester. Total, 3,653.

A few of the Brokers' reports are as follows:

R. S. HUME sold

197 sheep	$638 74	168 sheep	$417 12
26 sheep	97 87	197 sheep	616 00
108 sheep	363 86	150 sheep	582 75
276 sheep	906 81	73 sheep	282 87
100 sheep	330 00	—	—
		1,295	$4,536 02

Average $3 50 ₱ head. They were generally of fair quality. The 150 were heavy Canada sheep, and brought over $5 50 each.

WEST & HART report sales of

84 sheep	$315 00	60 sheep	$240 00
78 sheep	292 25	40 sheep	120 00
69 sheep	314 81	47 sheep	211 50
50 sheep	225 00	37 sheep	111 00
20 sheep	50 00	—	—
32 sheep	80 00	517	$1,959 56

Which is an average of $3 97 each.

THOS. C. LARKIN gives sales of 132 sheep at $600; 86 sheep at $296 68; 136 sheep at $816 75. Total, 354 head, for $1,712 43, or $4 83 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN & McGRAW report 1,737 fresh sheep, as the past week's receipts at their Sixth-street market, brought in from New-York—173, C. Clum; 118, Cook & Burdick; 52, Wm. C. Henrick; 181, A. W. Mills; 199, Geo. Ross; 40, H. Purdy; 74, Vanbremer & Sneider; 188, James P. Hotchkiss; 88, M. H. Philips; 33, C. Burrel; 191, H. V. Wright; 98, C. Shoefitt; 44, Wm. P. Strokby. From New-Jersey, 67 by T. Coleman, and 201 from Ohio, by C. Hacker.

Sales were made as follows:

173 sheep	$673 00	188 sheep	$640 50
104 sheep	427 00	88 sheep	410 12
52 sheep	227 50	191 sheep	716 25
68 sheep	212 50	73 sheep	200 00
181 sheep	665 06	33 sheep	111 50
199 sheep	597 00	201 sheep	747 00
74 sheep	222 75	1,625	$5,872 18

ALLERTON gives 1,031 sheep and lambs as the receipts at his Forty-fourth-street market. Sales of one lot of 50 wethers, which would dress 55 lbs. each, were made by E. SHERMAN, at $4 75 each, and 10 lambs, of 36 lbs., at $4 ₱ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,321 head, which sold at $2 25@$5 each.

SWINE.

The Washington drove yards, foot of Fortieth-street, North River, (the only City yards of any note,) were well filled with porkers—big hogs and little hogs, fat hogs and lean hogs, were in sufficient numbers to suggest "Porkopolis" itself. The capacity of these yards, or rather covered pens, is about 18,000 hogs, distributed through 68 separate pens, some of which hold 300, others 150 hogs, with water and feeding conveniences in each. The charge of yardage is 3c. ₱ head, for weighing 1c., and commission for selling 1 ₱ cent.@1½ ₱ cent. Corn for feeding is supplied at about $1 ₱ bushel.

A large portion of the present supply was fat hogs, just right for packing, to which use a large portion are now put, the present low prices favoring packers. For the present week we have over 11,000; last week about the same; two weeks ago near 13,000, and over that number for the previous week, making 48,000 for the past month. This is rather in excess of the demand, and prices have now declined ¼c. ₱ lb., live weight, from last week, besides large numbers remain unsold.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5⅜c.@5½c.	6¼c.@6½c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5c. @5¼c.	6¼c.@6½c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	5c.@5¼c.	6¼c.@7c.
Still Hogs	4½c.@4¾c.	6c. @—

Arrivals heavy, sales large, and market keeps overstocked, prices favoring the buyers.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth-street Stables at the beginning of the week, 422 horses. No sales of first-class coach horses have been reported. A few good pair are on hand, held at $900@$1,000 ₱ pair. Good single horses at $175@$200 each. No inquiry exists for saddle horses; some very good horses are on hand obtained at $175@$200 each. But few draught horses have been sold at $125@$150 each. No demand for horses from shippers; several shipping horses on hand, quoted at $85@$115 each; and some Canadian Ponies, at $80@$125 each. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are buying sparingly at retail at $110@$125 each. Their total sales for the week amount to 46 head, leaving on hand, this evening, 410 head. The arrivals have been limited. The supply of common horses is quite heavy and dealers are disposed to sell at a reasonable prices. At New-York Tattersalls 25 head on hand; two pair were sold at $600 and $700, respectively, ₱ pair. Several good horses have been sent to the country rather than sell at the prices now offered. Many horses in private hands are offered for sale at low prices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIRATE LOVER—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MAZEPPA—DICK TURPIN—DANCING FOR A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—MASANIELLO—MORNING CALL—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The session of Congress yesterday was an extremely quiet one, though the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, an amendment to Mr. MORRILL'S Tariff bill, referred to the Committee on Finance on Tuesday, was offered by Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and was similarly referred. The House bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes for the relief of the Government was reported by Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, amended by inserting fifty instead of one hundred dollars as the minimum value, and providing that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be set apart as security for their redemption. After considerable debate relative to the details of the bill, participated in by Messrs. HUNTER of Virginia, ANTHONY of Rhode Island, HALE of New-Hampshire, CAMERON of Pennsylvania, FESSENDEN of Maine, SEWARD of New-York, COLLAMER of Vermont, and others, the amount was cut down to three millions, and the measure passed. The limitation of the amount to three millions, barely sufficient to carry on the Government until the 4th of March, and the pledge of the public lands for the redemption of the notes, thereby relieving those States proposing to secede from any portion of the debt, are considered as significant indications of a belief in disunion. Mr. POWELL'S resolutions in reference to secession were then taken up, and Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, occupied the remainder of the session, until nearly 4 o'clock, in an exposition of his peculiar views regarding the pending crisis. In the House, pursuant to the arrangement made on Tuesday, the various States were called upon for propositions relating to the present condition of the country, and the best means of averting the threatening calamity of disunion. Resolutions were submitted by Messrs. THAYER of Massachusetts, JOHN COCHRANE of New-York, ADRIAN of New-Jersey, MORRIS of Pennsylvania, STEWART of Maryland, LEAKE, SMITH and JENKINS of Virginia, COX, HUTCHINS, SHERMAN and BINGHAM of Ohio, MALLORY and STEVENSON of Kentucky, ENGLISH, KILGORE, HOLMAN and DAVIS of Indiana, McCLERNAND of Illinois, NOELL of Missouri, HINDMAN of Arkansas, and LARRABEE of Wisconsin. The propositions were severally read and referred to the Union Committee. Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, as he did not expect to remain long a member of Congress, asked to be excused from serving on the Military Committee. The request was complied with. A bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands by Mr. THAYER, which creates the land district of Dacotah, and provides for the admission of a delegate in Congress from that Territory. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and after some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, as Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. COBB. The report of the nomination and acceptance of Mr. GUTHRIE was incorrect.

Our reports of the secession movements at the South are of an interesting character. The South Carolina Legislature is taking preliminary steps to establish foreign intercourse with other nations, and also to create a Navy. A bill has been introduced authorizing the Governor, "on the *ratification* of an ordinance by a Convention of the State withdrawing the State from the Federal Union," to appoint Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Spain and Russia. Another provides for "purchasing" two screw propellers, carrying six pieces of long range cannon and one 24-pound howitzer,—and to place on board 150 men, under a skillful sea captain to be appointed by the Governor. The Legislature for the past two days has been engaged in balloting for a Governor, but has thus far been unsuccessful. Eighty-two votes are necessary to a choice, while the highest vote cast, that for Mr. PICKENS, is only fifty-six. On account of the ravages of small-pox in Columbia, it is surmised that the Legislature may adjourn to Charleston to-day. The Louisiana Legislature, it will be seen, has passed a bill providing for the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Baton Rouge on the 23d of January. A Military bill has also passed both Houses, which appropriates $500,000 to the purpose of establishing a Military Commission and Bureau, and arming the State.

The Cunard screw steamship *Kedar*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Europa* at Cape Race, but the extracts that we give from foreign journals will be found fresh and interesting. The London *Times* has an article on the political difficulties in this country which will at once attract attention. It is characterized by strong common sense and sagacity. It designates the election of Mr. LINCOLN as a bold experiment, but believes that, after the first outburst of passion, the Secessionists will recognize the folly of the course they threaten to pursue. The *Times* commends the calmness and moderation which prevail in the Northern States. From France we learn that the constitutional and ministerial changes made by the Emperor have been received with satisfaction by the Press and people. The news from Italy is unimportant. Advices from China state that two successful battles were fought by the Allies on the 18th and 21st of September, and that 30,000 Tartar cavalry had been defeated. Several British officers, including the Correspondent of the London *Times*, had been taken prisoners by the Chinese. It is said they were well treated in Peking.

By the arrival at this port of the steamships *Philadelphia* and *De Soto*, we receive later news from Havana. The financial crisis in the United States was being felt in Cuba, and the money market there was becoming stringent. A number of persons had been appointed by the Governor, to take the matter into consideration, and they recommend, in the first place, that the Bank issue as soon as possible bills to the extent of $4,000,000—its authorized figure; secondly, that the Bank be allowed to issue $6,000,000 in guaranteed securities, and, thirdly, that a mint be established in the City of Havana. The political news from Cuba is unimportant. Our correspondent furnishes some additional and important statistics on the continued increase of the Slave-trade.

The United States storeship *Relief*, Capt. D. M. DOVE, arrived at this port last night, from Loando, Coast of Africa, after a passage of 57 days. She brings as passengers Lieut. H. A. CRABB, Assistant-Surgeon A. M. VEDDERS and 15 invalid seamen from the African Squadron. She brings also, as prisoners, the crew of the brig *Bonita*, Capt. RAYMOND, which vessel was captured, Oct. 10, off Congo River, with 713 slaves on board, and Capt. LATHAM, of the bark *Cora*, previously arrived at this port. The list of officers of the *Relief* is as follows: Capt. D. M. DOVE, Lieuts. H. C. BLAKE and GEORGE BACON; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, WM. M. PAGE.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of Mrs. SHANCKS, who was murdered last Friday in East Twelfth-street, was resumed yesterday at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. The evidence of several members of the family of ALFRED BUCHANAN, the young carpenter, who is in custody on suspicion of having committed the murder, was taken, and it corroborated in the main the report which we published yesterday of the circumstances which point toward him as the guilty party. In the absence of other testimony, which, it is hoped, will be obtained to-day, the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A public meeting in aid of the sufferers by famine, in Kansas, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, at which WM. CULLEN BRYANT presided, and addresses were delivered by Daniel Lord, Hiram Ketchum, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, and Judge Wattles, of Kansas, Rev. Dr. Dowling and others. A Committee consisting of W. C. Bryant, Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, and others, was appointed to receive subscriptions, and a collection was taken up at the meeting which amounted to about $1,200.

The Fourth Annual Convention of Base Ball Players, was held last evening, at Clinton Hall. There were two hundred persons present. Fifty-eight Clubs were represented, of which twenty were new admissions, from different parts of the United States. The size of the ball was reduced, and the fly game was voted down.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of FINLEY, for the murder of his wife, was concluded, and the jury had not agreed when our reports were made up. An indictment against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for misdemeanor was quashed. In the General Sessions there were no trials, all the prisoners pleading guilty. There were several sentences to the Penitentiary and to Sing Sing. In the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, a verdict was recovered for personal injuries against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company for $1,808 50.

In Stocks, yesterday, the market was much excited by the English news to Dec. 1, and prices higher until late in the afternoon, when New-York Central fell off to 73¼ ℔ cent., after selling at 75, and the Western roads, to some extent, sympathized. No change in Money rates, but a brighter feeling in the market, with more currency for Foreign Exchange.

Breadstuffs were brisker and dearer. The light receipts, favorable financial news from England, and reduction of rates on freight, tended to encourage buyers to purchase more freely, and on terms much more satisfactory to sellers. Cotton was more sought after at advanced prices. Bacon, Hops, Sugars and Whisky were in better request. Hay was in moderate demand. Lard was pretty freely purchased. Pork, Beef, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Hides, Leather, Spices and Tobacco were inactive. Rates on freight were lower, with 475 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock market there is a considerable falling off in the receipt of beeves. The total receipts at all the City Yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,845 beef cattle; 109 milch cows; 497 veal calves; 8,630 sheep and lambs; 11,209 live hogs—total 24,290. At yesterday's general weekly market, though there were of cattle nearly 1,500 less than the weekly average for three months past, yet prices ruled little better than at the previous market, except for a few superior bullocks, of which there was a scarcity. Common and poor cattle ranged from 8c.@6c. ℔ ℔., estimated dressed weight, and the proportion of these was so large, that the average of all sales was only about 7½c. Half a dozen extra premium steers brought 11c.@12c., and the really good bullocks 9c.@9½c. Of milch cows there is a surplus, and slow sale, though the few good animals sold were at fair prices. Veal calves are dull; very few sell far above 6c. ℔ ℔. gross; most offered are small, and hard to dispose of. For sheep and lambs there is a little improvement in prices, owing to lighter receipts, but trade is dull. Live hogs are abundant, and about ¼c. lower, but a better inquiry for packing will probably prevent further decline.

The Laws Must be Enforced.

Everybody understands, by this time, that the secession of South Carolina will amount to nothing at all, until it takes the practical shape of resistance to the laws of Congress. She may pass as many ordinances of secession as she pleases,—so long as she pays the duty on her imports. She threatens to stop payment, and if she is in earnest in her scheme of secession, she will do so. But *when* this stoppage is to take place, we are not informed. A vague and very improbable rumor asserts that she has assured Mr. BUCHANAN she will not do so during his Administration. Who had any authority to give such assurances, we do not know. Nor can we say whether they were prompted by the kind desire to spare the venerable President needless personal uneasiness, or by the wish to lull the Government into a security which should prevent preparation for the contingency.

One thing is very clear. The Federal Government *must* collect these duties—and must compel their payment, by seizure, by blockade of the port, by abolishing the law making it a port of entry, or by whatever form of force may be most judicious, whenever their payment shall be resisted. On this point there can be no shadow of doubt. No man but a Disunionist,—no man who is not ready to obliterate this Republic from its place among the nations,—can hesitate in regard to so plain a duty. Even Mr. BUCHANAN is compelled to admit that "no human power can release him from the obligation to enforce the laws."

Another point is equally clear,—namely, that so long as Forts Moultrie and Sumter remain in possession of the Federal Government,—as they command the harbor, and would protect a vessel of war lying in it for purposes of revenue, these duties can be collected without practical difficulty. It is plainly the President's duty, therefore, on this as well as on other grounds, to retain those forts at all hazards. Properly manned, they can be held against any force which South Carolina can bring against them. Why, then, are they not properly manned? Why has the President permitted them to be garrisoned by only a handful of men,—just enough to invite attack, without being able to resist and repel it? He cannot plead that he did not foresee the necessity,—for he has been predicting throughout the year that the South would secede if LINCOLN were elected. He might have sent troops there before the election without exciting the slightest remark from any quarter. Yet nothing was done; not a single step was taken by way of preparation; and if his purpose had been to betray them into the hands of the Disunionists, he could have taken no more effectual means of doing so.

We have very good authority, moreover, for believing that Gen. SCOTT a month ago urged the President to lose no time in putting these forts in a position capable of defence. Yet not a step was taken. On the contrary, the Disunionists have been over and over again assured that the forts would not be reinforced, nor any additional preparations made for resistance to attack. Why is this? Mr. BUCHANAN is afraid of inviting attack by sending the means to repel it. Therefore he awaits it with resignation—preferring to sacrifice the brave handful of men whom he has instructed to hold it, rather than injure the feelings of the Disunionists by a show of force.

This is either treachery or imbecility. It is the conduct of a man who has either made up his mind to betray the Constitution he has sworn to defend, or who is afraid to undertake the performance of his duty. In either case the judgment of the world will not be especially flattering to his personal character or his official conduct.

We have no desire to see force used against a rebellious State except under circumstances of the most imperative necessity. The Government should tolerate everything any of the Southern States may do, to the furthest possible limit, and to the latest possible moment. If the South Carolinians are disposed to spare Mr. BUCHANAN'S feelings and waive all hostile action until his term expires, we shall be very glad to have them do so. Time will be gained at all events. *But whenever they choose to make the issue, it must be met.* Whenever they resist the execution of the Federal laws, or attempt to seize the Federal property, they must be met precisely as the Boston mob was met when they attempted to rescue the negro BURNS from Federal authority. Upon this point, as there can be no doubt, as there should be not one moment's hesitation. The talk about peaceable secession,—*letting* South Carolina go,—shedding no blood to coerce a State, *&c.*, is the shallowest and most mischievous nonsense to which this discussion has given rise. It plays directly into the hands of the Disunionists, and does more to encourage them in their treasonable schemes than anything which they see or hear at home. It is all very well for the *Herald* and other disunion organs among us to deal in such assurances,—but the South will make a fatal mistake if it relies upon them. They may possibly evade obedience to the laws and payment of duties for a month, or three months, or even longer,—but *in the end* they will be compelled to yield.

Relative Value of Domestic and Foreign Trade.

Southern economists seem to labor under the belief that a miraculous virtue belongs to the foreign trade of a nation, the possession of which will infallibly insure commercial prosperity, and that the stagnation and insignificance which are characteristic of most Southern seaport towns are solely attributable to the fact, that the Northern cities have monopolized the whole commerce of the nation with Europe and other countries.

It is remarkable that this idea, which is fundamental and unquestionable among the participants in Southern Commercial Conventions, should at the same time be wholly inconsistent with their theories of free-trade, as well as with the actual facts before us in the history of American cities. For if the payment of duties be an obstruction to commerce, it is clear that the branch of trade which is exempt from paying duty must be most prosperous and valuable, and the Southern as well as Northern cities have found this to be the case in practice. Charleston, Norfolk, Savannah and Mobile trade with New-York in preference to Liverpool, because in the one case commerce is free—free on both sides and in all articles—while in the other, it is hampered with duties on both sides. South Carolina proposes, when she gets out of the Union, to open her ports to the world. We have no idea that she can carry out this policy in practice, for the simple reason that she will need every resource of revenue, internal and external, to meet the augmented demands which her independent existence will make upon her treasury. She cannot keep a thousand men in arms, which would certainly be a small and not very formidable standing army, for less than half a million per annum. The American Army at present costs us nearly twice that amount, man for man. She could not fit out a fleet of three sloops-of-war for less than half a million more annually, to say nothing of the original cost of their purchase—for she has not the skill to build them. Her domestic government will cost two-fold what it now does; for, in addition to her present expenses, which are $600,000 per annum, she will require half as much more for the support of a postal system; while the business and cost of legislation for an independent nation will bring another fruitful source of expenditure, and her diplomatic service still another.

We assume, therefore, that South Carolina, so far from being able to dispense with a tariff averaging 24 per cent. duty, will have to institute one of 50 per cent. Her trade with Europe will be even more hampered than it now is, while that which now goes on with the Northern States, and which constitutes nineteen-twentieths of the whole, instead of being free, will be burthened with a heavy tax. If other States join South Carolina, their united expenses must be proportionally large and their tarif schedules as high. The ports of South Carolina, or of the Southern Confederacy, will then enjoy their long-coveted opportunity of placing their commerce with the North on the footing of that with Europe, but they must not promise themselves Free-trade.

A reference to the condition of American cities should convince the Southern economists that their theories of trade are utterly fallacious. Look at Philadelphia, for instance, a city numbering 600,000 inhabitants, and second in wealth and prosperity only to New-York. But if we examine into the elements of her strength we will find that her foreign trade is the least part of it—that it is insignificant, in fact, when we compare it with her immense interior trade. By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1859, we find that New-York exported $117,500,000, while Pennsylvania exported only $5,300,000. The imports of the former for the same period were $229,000,000, and those of the latter only $14,600,000. These facts show that the foreign commerce of Philadelphia, though valuable and worth preserving, is not the foundation of her great prosperity, or the cause of her great wealth and populousness. It is to her manufactures and her internal trade that she owes her greatness.

The same report furnishes other facts which conclusively prove that there is no magic virtue in foreign commerce which should cause it to be sought in preference to domestic trade. For instance, there is Boston, with little more than one-third the population of Philadelphia, yet possessing full three times the amount of foreign trade, both in exports and imports. It is no larger and not more prosperous than Baltimore, yet it imports more than four times as much from foreign countries. New-Orleans exports $100,000,000, yet it is only one-third as populous and far less prosperous than Philadelphia, which exports $5,300,000.

These facts should teach Southern politicians that there is a fundamental error in their theories of commercial development; and that they should abandon the hope of building up Southern commerce upon foreign trade, when the far more feasible and profitable trade with their sister States has been suffered to pass out of their hands, or to languish in them.

In the nature of things, the foundations of trade must be laid near home. It is idle to expect that a city which cannot, from want of capital, skill and aptitude, conduct a prosperous trade with the people in its vicinity, may nevertheless launch out successfully into the great enterprises of foreign commerce. It is the peculiar vocation of small commercial places to supply their neighborhoods with wares and merchandise which they derive from the great commercial centre. They are, so to speak, the distributing reservoirs, which must be supplied from the great common central receiver. New-York is that central receiver, or emporium, for the American Continent, which alone can afford to trade on a great scale with Europe; and most other American cities can, as a general rule, trade more advantageously with this City than directly with the foreign countries, for reasons not unlike those which make it more convenient to bring the Croton water to the City through a single aqueduct, than through fifty or a hundred small pipes.

The South has no commerce worth naming, which properly belongs to herself. She is indebted to the North for the ships, the sailors, the capital and the commercial enterprise which are employed in her foreign and coasting trade—for the export of her productions and the return of supplies of merchandise for domestic consumption. It is idle to expect foreign commerce to rise and flourish among a people who cannot conduct their own domestic commerce—among a people who are destitute of the capital, the enterprise, the aptitude to build and navigate a schooner to trade on the coast. In the Union or out of it these defects in Southern capability are inherent, and as permanent, at least, as Slavery.

Annexation of Cuba Made Easy.

The President having settled the question in his Message that the Federal Government has no power to prevent the secession of a State, one great obstacle to the acquisition of the Island of Cuba seems to be removed; and it would not be surprising if Spain should at once conclude a treaty ceding that fine colony to the United States for the moderate sum of two or three hundred millions of dollars. It is confidently asserted that the Cubans are warmly attached to the mother country, and if the Spanish Government reposes confidence in Cuban loyalty there can be no doubt that the Island will be transferred to the United States as soon as the President's Message reaches Madrid. The Queen's Government is too shrewd to lose so fine an opportunity of filling the money chest at no greater sacrifice than the temporary loss of her monopoly of the Cuban trade. For, as soon as the American Government pays for the island, and it is admitted into the Union as an independent State, it can immediately secede, and "reannex" itself to the crown of Spain.

The United States purchased Louisiana of France, at the price of fifteen millions, and no doubt the French population of that State will, after going out of the Union, insist on reannexation to France. South Carolina was reluctantly forced out of the embrace of England eighty years ago, and it is currently reported that she is now in treaty with the British Government for what (if it is effected) will amount to practical reannexation. Florida seems determined to go out of the Union, also, but whether she will go back to Spain, from whom we bought her, or whether she will prefer the protection of the British lion, remains to be seen.

Unfortunately for us, this game of secession and reannexation is not reciprocal in its operation. If we buy a foreign colony, at a cost of many millions of dollars, and admit it into the Union, we have no guarantee that it will remain with us longer than may be necessary to go through the forms of secession. If we refuse to give every citizen "a plantation stocked with fat negroes," or decline to hang every Yankee who doubts the divine right of slaveholding, or elect a man to the Presidency who owns no negroes—for any one of these, or any other high-handed act of tyranny, our new Federal sister may turn up her nose, and walk out of the family of States, without so much as saying "by your leave," and we may then whistle for the money she cost us.

But, on the other hand, if one of our seceding States should after a short experience of British or French protection, desire to return to us, they will in vain claim the right to abandon their new allegiance. They will find no clauses in the British or French Constitutions which recognize the right of a dependency to secede; and we will in vain open our arms to receive the returning prodigal.

Hitherto, it has been supposed that the policy of annexation was one of the peculiar glories of the United States; but, unluckily, the net is open at both ends, and we are now in a fair way to lose everything we have caught by fair means or by foul, during three-quarters of a century.

Information Wanted about Secession.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

DEAR MR. TIMES: I am a woman, and therefore ignorant, but I should like to be enlightened.

If "secession" is right and lawful, why can't I secede from my husband? He has always been kind and indulgent, (even to my faults,) but he may abuse me, and wouldn't it be well to separate now, before any "overt act" shall be committed? I know I promised to love and honor him while life lasted, but that was a long time ago, and since then he is changed in many respects—wears whiskers, and is bigger and stronger, and therefore I feel justified in withdrawing. Besides, as it was "only a compact," and voluntary at that, of course I have a right to withdraw from it at pleasure.

I hardly know how we shall manage about the children, but we must divide them in some manner. You needn't try to reason with me, for my mind is made up. My only wish is to separate peaceably, and not make a fuss and break things.

Now, if you can give me any information as to the *modus operandi* of dissolving my matrimonial union, I shall be very grateful.

Yours truly, JERUSHA ANN BROWN.

It is not quite in our line of practice to give advice (especially *gratis*) in such matters, but the case is so simple that "Jerusha Ann" can have very little doubt how to act. The first thing she has to do is to resume her original sovereignty. The next is to refuse to obey orders,—and take possession of her husband's pantaloons, boots and other property situated within her jurisdiction. Then, if he takes steps to recover his property and reëstablish his authority, he is clearly "*making war*" on his wife; and there is nothing in the original compact to warrant any such proceeding. On the contrary, it was plainly the intent of the parties at the outset that the Union should be one of affection and not of force. When things have reached this point, if he is a reasonable man, he can certainly be made to see the impropriety and the extreme danger of any such action on his part; and thus the whole matter will be comfortably and peacefully arranged.

We take it for granted, in giving Jerusha this advice, that she has taken good care to secure a handsome allowance from her husband in advance,—that she has a good home to go to, with plenty of friends to protect and support her, and that she has no reason to fear any sort of annoyance from her husband or the rest of mankind. These little matters are liable to be overlooked by persons in her frame of mind,—but they are important enough to be worth thinking about. Two or three petulant and uneasy females, we happen to know of, are in some danger of getting into serious trouble from neglecting them.

OTHER CITIES HAVE ALDERMEN.—It appears from the Tax returns of the City of Boston that the twelve candidates elected upon last Monday to seats in the Board of Aldermen for that city are assessed upon an aggregate of real and personal estate amounting to $726,100, giving an average property of $60,508 33 to each of the twelve good men and true selected as City Fathers. Such a Board as this cannot certainly have much interest in swelling the future burden of city taxes; but it is a fact worth mentioning that Mr. SILAS PIERCE, the wealthiest man of the twelve, paying taxes on real and personal estate to the amount of $188,900, is now reëlected to office for the fourth time. The second wealthiest man, JONATHAN PRESTON, put down at $122,300, has also served in three previous Aldermanic terms, having likewise been State Senator. The third wealthiest man, T. C. AMORY, Jr., owning real and personal estate to the amount of $101,000, is also familiar with Aldermanic duties and privileges, having previously served his country both in the Board and in the State Assembly. Let it be added to these curious facts that JOHN F. PRAY, the poorest man of the twelve, and only assessed at $4,500 for real and personal estate together, "has never before held any public office"—being described on the contrary, as being "a regular attendant on the Twelfth Congregational Church for the last thirty years"—and it will be seen at once what a glorious opportunity Mr. PRAY has now opening up before him. In about four years from now, we shall examine with interest the amounts placed opposite Mr. PRAY'S name in the real and personal estate assessment lists of the City of Boston.

WANTED—A DEFINITION THAT WILL STAY DEFINED!—What is *Sectionalism*? Ten years ago a Sectionalist was a man who advocated the Wilmot Proviso. Four years ago it was a man who did not advocate Squatter Sovereignty. Last October it meant a man who did believe in Squatter Sovereignty and would not support a Slave Code for the Territories. Now,—in December,—a man who opposes Disunion,—who supports the Constitution, and insists upon enforcing the laws, is a Sectionalist. What the word will mean next year, remains to be seen. But we venture to predict that it will not be exactly what it is held to mean now.

LECTURES ON SHAKESPEARE.—There are probably many of our readers who remember the brilliant and remarkable series of lectures on SHAKESPEARE delivered in this City, some years since, by Rev. H. N. HUDSON. They will be glad to learn that he has prepared an entirely new series on the same subject, which he proposes to commence delivering this evening. We run no risk in assuring the public that they will find them among the ablest and most profoundly instructive lectures ever delivered in this City.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

Latest Indications from the South—Counter-Movements in the North.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

There was an animated contest in the Legislature for an election of Governor to-day. The following is the second ballot: Necessary to a choice, 82; Pickens, 53; Johnson, 50; Rhett, 28; Jamieson, 27; Townsend, Barnwell and Chesnut one each; blank, 1. On the first ballot PICKENS and JOHNSON tied. The election was postponed until Wednesday.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The third ballot for Governor took place to-day, and resulted: Pickens, 56; Johnson, 45; Jamieson, 28; Rhett, 28; scattering, 6. The ballotings ceased to-day.

The small-pox is increasing here, and there is a great panic about it. There is a prospect of the Legislature adjourning to Charleston to-morrow.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

At Fort Moultrie a very large force is said to be working night and day. No one is now admitted inside unless in company with the Commandant.

The Sixteenth Regiment of South Carolina Militia mustered to-day, six hundred strong. Their strange appearance at this time provoked a good deal of comment.

A dispatch from Washington announces the resignation of Assistant-Secretary TRESCOTT.

The banks contemplate resuming specie payments—one has done so already.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE CONVENTION BILL AND THE MILITARY BILL.

BATON ROUGE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The bill providing for the election of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Baton Rouge on the 23d of January, has passed both Houses. In the House a strong effort was made to put the question, "Convention, or no Convention?" before the people.

The Military bill passed both Houses, appropriating $500,000; providing for the appointment of a Military Commission and Military Bureau; also, for the organization of Volunteer Companies and arming the same, and for establishing Military dépôts. The Military Board will be convened immediately, and some one will be sent to purchase arms. The amendment of the House forbidding the purchase of arms at the North by the Board was lost. The bill of the House confiscating all the goods arriving from the Northern States after the 1st of January, and applying the proceeds of the sale of the same to the purchase of arms was referred to a Joint Committee and created considerable fun.

The Legislature adjourned till to-morrow, when it will probably finish its business.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Senate passed the Convention bills after an eloquent opposition speech by Mr. RANDALL HUNT. Mr. WIRT ADAMS, of Mississippi, was introduced to the joint session and made a speech announcing the action of Mississippi, and asking the coöperation of Louisiana, which was cordially received. The hall was crowded. A bill to appoint Commissioners to the sister Slave States created much discussion, but was lost. A resolution requesting the Governor to communicate with the Governors of other Southern States as to the condition of the country was adopted.

Both Houses are in session and will probably adjourn to-night.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Dec. 12—8 P. M.

The extra session of the Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA MINUTE MEN.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The *Argus* of this morning calls for a Convention of the Minute Men of Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, and of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to meet here on the 19th inst. Prominent and influential speakers will be present.

The excitement is still on the increase, and the wish for secession is growing stronger in this section.

MILLARD FILLMORE INVITED TO PROCEED TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

A spontaneous meeting of some three hundred of the most substantial citizens of Buffalo was held last evening, at the United States Court Room, for the purpose of requesting Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE to proceed to the State of South Carolina as a messenger of peace. A Committee was appointed, who waited upon Mr. FILLMORE for this purpose. He expressed the warmest sympathy with the object of the meeting, but said that he had been invited to attend a meeting upon national subjects of prominent considerate men, soon to be held in this State, and that he should feel bound to await the action of that meeting.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

GEORGE W. CURTIS was to lecture to-morrow evening at Concert Hall, but as the proprietors of the Hall apprehended a renewal of the riot which occurred at National Hall when Mr. CURTIS spoke last in this city, on JOHN BROWN'S merits, they have refused permission. Mayor HENRY has been in consultation with the managers of the Lecture Institute, and advised them not to force CURTIS on the public, especially on the day set apart for the grand Union demonstration, when they desire to convince the South that Northerners desire the protection of their rights. The Mayor offered them the five hundred police to preserve order, if CURTIS persisted in lecturing, but advised them to desist, as even this force might be insufficient to stay a riot.

THE UNION MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Union demonstration to-morrow promises to be an immense affair. The public buildings, Courts, and many stores will be closed, and the citizens generally will unite in the mass meeting at the State House.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The annual election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad was held to-day. HENRY H. MARTIN, of Albany; RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York; and HAMILTON WHITE, of Syracuse, were elected in place of JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, ISAAC TOWNSEND and HORACE WHITE—all deceased.

The annual report shows the earnings and receipts of the road for the past year to be $6,957,241, and the net earnings to be $1,517,861, being nearly six and a half per cent on the amount of the capital stock of the Company.

The old officers are reëlected, as follows: ERASTUS CORNING, President; DEAN RICHMOND, Vice-President.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The *Arabia* sailed at 11 o'clock, with 60 passengers for Liverpool and 12 for Halifax. She took no specie. She will call off Cape Race on her outward passage, the weather permitting, and intercept the news-boat of the Associated Press. She will be due at the Cape on Saturday evening, and messages for Europe can be transmitted through Mr. STOKES'S Agency, No. 7 Broad-street, New-York, up to noon of Saturday.

The Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The latest news from the border is to the effect that MONTGOMERY has not been at Mound City for two weeks. Gen. FROST had determined to station three companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery at two points opposite Bourbon and Linn Counties, Kansas, to protect the border. The residue of the brigade were to start for home on Monday last.

New-Hampshire Politics.

DOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Republicans of the First District, in Convention to-day, nominated GILMAN MARSTON for Congress, by acclamation.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, Ex-Alderman, and a well-known leather merchant of this city, died this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia and De Soto—Specie on Freight—Effect of the American Crisis in Cuba—The Slave-trade—Late Mexican News.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. BROWN, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived yesterday morning at an early hour.

The health of Havana is reported good. Business is brisk.

The *Philadelphia* brings $100,000 on freight, and considerable cargo.

The steamship *De Soto*, from New-Orleans on the 5th and Havana on the 8th, arrived also at this port yesterday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860.

I have received some curious information from my correspondent at Trinidad de Cuba, which goes far to show how careful a man ought to be not to commit himself with his friends. When intelligence reached Gen. SERRANO of the recent most barefaced landings of Bozal negroes at Trinidad, His Excellency was highly incensed against all the officials. He removed first the Brigadier ESPINAR, and afterwards the Brigadier, MARQUES DE TERREMAGIA; and he threatened to turn out all and everybody concerned in conniving with BORREL and ZALUETA, the owners of the three expeditions which Don MARIANO stated to the above-named dismissed Governors were to be landed by the consent of His Excellency. But "save me from my friends," should have been borne in mind when His Excellency trusted such men as his uncle-in-law and ZULUETA, who now give out almost publicly that they have His Excellency in their power—that they have settled everything to their satisfaction, by means of their agent, a certain Señor RECIO, whom they sent for the purpose, and who was received and treated with by His Excellency; and that another cargo, now daily expected at Trinidad, and which will in all probability arrive before this letter reaches your hands, will come in under these arrangements, for which purpose all the underling officers have been allowed to retain their places, and they even boast of having paid ESPINAR and TORREMEGIA for the loss of their governments by money compensations of $40,000 each, which, it is reported at Trinidad, BORREL and ZULUETA have placed at their disposal in this city or or any part of Spain.

The American brig *Falmouth* sailed a few days ago for the coast of Africa, (clearing for the River Zaire, as though bound on a legal voyage,) to return here with a cargo of Bozales; and I hear the schooner *Express*, which formerly was the property of the Underwriters' agents in this city, will shortly sail for the same destination.

And now permit me to offer a few comments upon the three recommendations of the Committee to prevent evil results arising to this mercantile community, should a severance of the Union actually take place, and which recommendations will in all probability be adopted, as the sensitive money market is now actually becoming stringent, caused by the last received unfavorable intelligence from the United States.

The first recommendation is to advise the Spanish Bank of Havana to issue, as soon as possible, the four millions of its bills authorized some time ago by the Queen of Spain.

This would afford some relief to the money market, were the bank to issue its bills by an increase in its line of discounts, instead of as hitherto hoarding in its chest the full value in gold for every bill it issued. But still the relief the Bank would thus afford could only operate in favor of large capitalists, and not in that of the public at large, because it is not permitted to issue bills of less value than fifty dollars.

The second recommendation of the Committee is, that His Excellency the Captain-General should authorize the Bank to issue six millions of dollars in "bonos," (guaranteed securities.) To this recommendation the objections previously urged against the issue of the bills of the Bank, as not likely to effect any public benefit, will apply with redoubled force.

The third and last recommendation of the Committee is that His Excellency the Captain-General shall again recommend Her Majesty's Government to establish a Mint in this city, for the coining of money. I hear it whispered, the intention of this recommendation is that a depreciated currency *for home use* in this island is intended to be coined here, and which could not be advantageously exported.

The evils arising from having a depreciated currency are too manifest to any one possessing an iota of knowledge respecting finance, to require that I should particularly point them out. At this time, small change has to be almost daily bought by every retailer, and the coining a few millions of small change would be a public convenience, until at least those hawks, the money-changers, had managed to get it into their possession, and then I suppose a still further amount would have to be coined, it again being hoarded up by the money-changers; and this might be continued until there was not a single dollar of merchantable silver in the island. Exchange-dealers would reap all the benefit of such a system, while the public would sustain all the damage!

My informant respecting the intelligence from Mexico, sent you on the 6th inst., a young officer belonging to the British steamship *Clyde*, made a "pretty kettle of fish of it," or rather caused me to do so in mixing up names and places, &c., &c. It was well I had not time to send you the other details I received from him. His date (29th ult.) of the news from the City of Mexico, and that the fortune of war had again turned against MIRAMON, is correct, but in everything else he was in error. According to the *Diario de la Marina*, after the fall of Guadalajara the garrison had marched towards Tepic, under the command of CASTILLO. The forces under MARQUEZ were completely defeated, but MIRAMON did not yet give up,—Puebla and Perote having sufficient men for their defence, and MIRAMON was at the head of 12,000 men in the City of Mexico.

DON MIGUEL SUAREZ VIGIL, Secretary to the Superior Civil Government of this island during the last and present administrations, has been created by the Queen an *Oidor* (Judge) of the *Real Audiencia Pretorial* (Supreme Court) of this island.

Not the slightest change in the markets. Money is not dearer, nor are the rates of discount increased.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CUBA.

From the Cuban Messenger, Dec. 8.

In general, our mercantile affairs, we are happy to say, have experienced no material influence from the news recently received, as is clearly shown by the prices of the principal articles of trade and the statements published by our banks.

The object of the meeting held at the Government Palace, was only for the purpose of discovering the best means of avoiding any difficulty in case that the commercial and financial affairs in the United States should exert any influence on ours.

From the Diario de la Marina, Dec. 5.

Yesterday morning (Monday, 3d inst.,) a second meeting was held by the persons appointed by His Excellency the Civil Governor and Captain-General, for the purpose of taking into consideration the precautionary measures that the influence of commercial troubles in the United States might produce in our market, and perhaps require some timely steps in which the Government should interfere. The committee appointed at the previous meeting, submitted a report, in every respect worthy of the respectable members who signed it, and after having fully discussed the different subjects it embraced, His Excellency the Captain-General having reiterated that he was ready to contribute, with all the assistance in his power, to the adoption of such measures as would be considered indispensable to avoid any difficulties, the meeting agreed to submit the following requests to His Excellency:

1. To recommend to the Spanish bank of this city, to use every exertion in order to realize, as soon as possible, the circulation of four millions of dollars in bank notes, to do which it has been authorized by Sovereign permission.

2. That as it would be convenient to replace, in some way or other, the circulation authorized by Her Majesty, the Queen, in a Royal Decree, dated 29th July, 1859, which was considered as necessary to facilitate the circulation of money in this Island during the normal circumstances, His Excellency should grant the authorization to issue from four to six millions of dollars in bond notes or coupons, having the two millions of them that were prepared last year when the concession was granted, issued at once, and allowing, likewise the right to issue bonds to all the other Banks that may combine and present, conjointly, the securities that are required by law from such institutions in Spain, on similar occasions.

3. That His Excellency should be requested to recommend once more to the Supreme Government of Her Majesty, the Queen, the convenience for this island that a decision should be given in regard to the several petitions that have been addressed to her sovereign will, concerning the establishment of a Mint in this island for the coinage of such silver coin as best suits its interest; and also in regard to allowing the Banking Institutions and Railroad Companies here, to issue paper in the same manner that is granted to similar institutions in Spain."

From the Messenger, 8th inst.

According to information we have received, it appears that the managers of the Spanish Bank are favorable to the immediate issue of two millions of dollars in the coupons that were prepared last year, and in regard to our Chief Authority, we have already stated that he is animated by those feelings that have always distinguished the zeal and enlightened views which His Excellency has ever displayed in his noble interpretation of the Sovereign will.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

Proceedings Before the Coroner.

Interesting Testimony of the Mother and Brother of the Prisoner--The Police Negligent in Obtaining Evidence--The Inquest not yet Ended.

The investigation relative to the circumstances connected with the murder of Mrs. Sarah Shancks, on Friday last, was resumed yesterday before Coroner Jackman, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Two o'clock in the afternoon was the hour which had been fixed upon for the inquest to go on, and long before that time a great many persons had assembled to hear the testimony, or to obtain a sight of Alfred Buchanan, the young man who is in custody on suspicion of being the murderer. The prisoner was brought into the room about 2½ o'clock, and his appearance caused a deep sensation. Accompanying him were his father and brother, both of whom remained at his side until the close of the proceedings. As soon as the young man took his seat, he buried his face in his hands, and for some moments sobbed bitterly; then becoming more composed, he looked vacantly around him, until the examination was commenced. Afterwards, for the most part, he seemed to take great interest in what transpired, keeping his eyes fixed upon the witnesses as they rendered their testimony. When his mother was called to the stand, he again burst into tears. Upon entering the room, she went up to him, and throwing her arms about his neck, she kissed him several times, then looking him earnestly in the face, she said, "Oh, my son, my son, God have mercy upon you. If you are guilty, I implore you to confess it." In reply, he called upon God to witness that he was innocent, repeating the expression two or three times. This scene affected all who were in the room, many being unable to restrain their tears, and frequently during the time that the almost heart-broken woman was giving her testimony, her emotions were such that she would for a time be unable to proceed. Her evidence, and that of the other witnesses, corroborates in the main the report which we published yesterday, with reference to the grounds of suspicion against the prisoner, but no point stronger than the exhibition of his wounded hands, was elicited. No efforts had been made by the Police to ascertain the truth of what the prisoner had said in regard to the manner in which he had been hurt, and testimony on that point being considered important, the case was adjourned until to-day, in order that it might be procured.

The following extract from the semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal, for the year 1856, tends to substantiate what has been said about the prisoner's lunacy:

March 13—No. 139 Christopher-street, (rear,) stable, owned by David Crane. *Alfred Buchanan*, a boy about 12 years of age, was arrested on the charge of setting fire to the stable. The evidence was conclusive against him, but owing to his youth, and his being afflicted with an infirmity that tends to destroy his reason at times, he was discharged from custody by Justice Flandreau, with the consent of the District-Attorney, an understanding having been had with the boy's parents that they should send him from the City, or place him in the Juvenile Asylum. His parents have taken care of him, and no more fires in stables have occurred in that vicinity.

THE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SMEATON.

William Smeaton, son-in-law of deceased, recalled: I last saw Mrs. Shancks alive on the Tuesday previous to the murder; I called at her store in the afternoon, between three and four o'clock; the prisoner was there at the time; Mrs. Shancks told me about his having done some work for her—made a step-ladder; she said that she did not like him, and she wanted to get rid of him; she was afraid that he would steal from her and that he might injure her in some way; she shuddered when she spoke about him; she told him that he might take the paper home which he was reading, but before he left the store I looked at him sternly; I may have seen the prisoner at Mrs. Shancks before that occasion, but I will not say confidently that I have; Mrs. Shancks left the impression on my mind that the prisoner was very disagreeable to her, but she did not explain to me why she felt so toward him.

TESTIMONY OF ANNA MARIA CLARK.

Miss Clark, the young woman who had lived in the house with deceased until within a few weeks, was recalled. The Coroner requested her to look at all the persons in the room, and say whether among them was the young man to whom she alluded in her previous testimony as having brought a piece of silk for Mrs. Shanck to purchase, which the latter declined to buy, believing that it was stolen property. Miss Clark stood up, and scrutinized apparently with great deliberation all the persons of the male sex present, excepting the prisoner, who was seated in a chair directly in front of her. She stated that one person in the room had a general resemblance to the man who tried to sell the silk, but she could not swear to his identity. The Coroner then drew her attention to the prisoner, but she said that she did not recognize him as having been at the store at all.

TESTIMONY OF MISS FERGUSON.

Miss Susan Ferguson, who had been employed to sew for the deceased, was recalled. Young Buchanan was pointed out to her by the Coroner. She said: I recognize the prisoner as the person who came to my house on Wednesday last, with a message from Mrs. Shancks; he is the young man about whom I conversed with her, and warned her to be on her guard against, as I did not like his looks; I had never seen the prisoner before that day.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BUCHANAN.

Mrs. Mary Buchanan deposed—I reside at No. 137 East Tenth-street, and am mother of the prisoner; I could not tell the exact time on Friday morning last when Alfred left home; I think it must have been between 9 and 10 o'clock; he came back about 11 and his clothes were all bloody; there was also blood upon his wrists; he told me that he had been stabbed in a porter-house in the Bowery; I asked what the cause of it was, and he said that he had got into a "muss;" I asked him who with, and what was the reason; he replied, "It was all about you, ma; a man called me a s—n of a b—h and I could not take that from any man;" he then commenced crying; I told him that he was tipsy, for I saw that he had been drinking; I told him to go up stairs and lie down, and I soon followed him with water to wash his clothes, face and hands; he then went to bed; while his face and hands were bleeding he put them in his pockets and the blood ran through upon his person; the next morning we saw the accounts of the murder in the papers, and another of my sons asked him if he was guilty of it; he replied that he was entirely innocent and turning to me he said, "Don't cry, mother, or feel worried, for I am an innocent boy;" his brother said to him, "If I thought you were guilty, I would take you round to Capt. Sebring, of the Ninth Ward Police;" he said, "Well, I am ready to go," and put on his coat for that purpose; seeing his willingness, we believed him to be innocent; my husband also asked him about the murder, and he said that he knew nothing about it; I did not know that he intended to go away; he had previously spoken of going West to see his brother; on Friday morning, between nine and ten o'clock I should judge, he left the house with two pillars, or columns, to carry to his father's shop, at No. 51 East Twelfth-street; he had behaved as usual on that morning, but on returning after he had got tipsy and had his hands hurt, he behaved strangely; he danced and sang about the house; I quieted him and got him to lie down; he was at one time sent to Randall's Island and placed under treatment for fits; about five years ago, after having had a series of severe attacks, he attempted to suffocate himself by getting into the privy; he had nearly accomplished his purpose when he was rescued by my daughter and myself; after that we again sent him to Randall's Island and placed him under the care of Dr. Whittlesey, and since he came back he has not suffered from these attacks, an interval of a month elapsed after his first return from the Island before we sent him back again; we always considered him to be rather foolish; at times his temper was very violent and when he became angry the family were afraid of him; he was called crazy by his associates, and that used to offend and irritate him very much.

TESTIMONY OF EDMUND A. BUCHANAN.

Edmund A. Buchanan deposed: I reside at No. 137 West Tenth street; I am brother of the prisoner; on Friday morning Alfred left home between 8 and 9 o'clock; when I returned home myself in the evening he was there; we were both sitting at the tea-table, and I observed that his hands were bandaged up, and that mother had been crying; after tea I went up stairs, and I asked mother what had occurred; she replied that Alfred had been in a fight over in the Bowery; I turned to Alfred and told him he was old enough to keep out of fights; I spoke sharply to him; he was then sitting in the rocking-chair in the parlor singing; I told him that he ought to stop singing, as he had caused trouble enough; I then went out to spend the evening, and next morning, on reading the newspaper, I saw an account of the murder; I went down town to business, and at one o'clock I came home to dinner; Alfred was lying on the sofa in the parlor when I came home, and I questioned him with regard to the murder; I asked him if he knew Charles Hardy; he said that he did not; I then inquired of him if he knew anything at all about Mrs. Shancks' murder, to which he also answered in the negative; I remarked that if I thought he was guilty I would place him in custody of Capt. Sebring; he said "I am innocent of it, but if you think I am guilty I will go with you," and he got up to go; he said that he knew Mrs. Shancks and had done a job for her a year ago; I went to business and on my return to tea I saw him again; I had further conversation with him about the murder; I told him that he had better try to remember where he got the wounds on his hands, as if he could not give an account of the manner in which he had received them it would go hard with him; I represented to him that the newspapers had published the fact tnat suspicion attached to him; he left the house about seven o'clock on Saturday evening but did not say where he was going; I gave the prisoner on that evening about ten dollars; I have been in the habit of giving and loaning him money; I asked him if he had any before he went out, and he said that he had none, therefore I gave it to him; he remarked that he wanted it to travel with; that he was going away to see his brother, and wanted to start that night; I did not know the place of residence of my brother whom he wanted to see; Alfred has acted very strangely for the last year or two; I can corroborate the testimony of my mother with regard to his having been on the Island and being subject to fits; I cannot recollect when he was last attacked with fits, but I do not think it has been within a year; in talking the murder over, I advised him to leave the City, and to remain away until his hands got well; I had previously loaned him money, but not so much as $10; I cannot state the exact amount at any one time; he asked me for the money, and when he left the sum which I gave him was all he had; he told me himself that about a month or six weeks ago he had had a fit at the foot of Canal-street; when I spoke to him of the wounds in his hands, and told him that it would go hard with him if he were found with those cuts, he took the matter coolly; I was surprised that he did not seem frightened. [The prisoner at this stage in the proceedings showed the wounds upon his hands to the Jury. There were four very bad cuts upon his left hand, and two or three scratches on his right. His face was also scratched.]

Witness resumed—No one of the family but myself knew of his intention to leave the City; they thought that he was going away, but were not confident on the point; I proffered the money to Alfred, and advised him to leave town; he had not to my knowledge more than ten or fifteen cents in his pocket at that time; I saw him leave the house between eight and nine o'clock on Friday morning with the pillars to take to father's shop; father's place of business is at the northeast corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway; I think it was nearer nine than eight o'clock when Alfred left the house; I understand that he delivered these pillars to my uncle at the shop somewhere about ten o'clock; my uncle has charge of the shop during my father's absence.

Charles W. Caffrey, deposed: I am Captain of Police of the Fifteenth Precinct; I did not know the prisoner previous to his arrest; I found him in custody at Susquehannah, Pennsylvania, and he was taken in charge by me; after I arrived there I had a conversation with the prisoner, and I asked him to tell me the circumstances connected with his injuries—how he got hurt; he stated that on the morning of the murder, on his way from his house to his father's shop, he stopped at three different places and drank, after which he went to the shop and left the pillars or banisters that he had; on leaving the shop he said he went to the corner of the Bowery and Twelfth-street, and met a strange man—a rough looking customer—who asked him to go and take a drink; he consented, and after they had taken the drink, the man turned to him and said, "I owe you a grudge," at the same time making an attack on him with a knife; in warding off the blows the knife cut his hand; I asked him where this affray occurred; he said he could not tell me exactly, but that it was in the Bowery somewhere between Houston and Twelfth streets; I asked him who was present beside the man he was fighting with, he stated that the barkeeper and another man were present; I asked him if he could identify those persons, and he answered that he could not; he further stated that his father had tried to find out who these parties were, but was unsuccessful; I told him that I did not believe his story—that it did not have the impress of truth upon it; he knew at that time what he was arrested for; he said he could not help what I believed about it, that he was innocent; he took it coolly; I have had one or two conversations with him since; he told about the same story, the variations not being of much moment; I brought him down to the City, and took him to the Police Headquarters, and thence he was taken to this Station-house; in reply to a question of mine, he said that he left the City to look for a brother of his; I asked him where his brother lived; he replied that he lived at a place called Ansonia; I inquired how it was that he stopped at Susquehannah to look for him; he answered that he thought that his brother was going to leave Ansonia and come to Susquehannah; I asked him then when he had seen that brother, and he said about two weeks before; I then wanted to know if his brother had told him where he might be found; I think he said that he did not know that his brother had stated distinctly, but from the young man's manner I inferred that he was under the impression that his brother was soon coming to Susquehannah; I made inquiries at Susquehannah if his brother had worked at that place, but found nobody who knew him there except Mr. Springsteen, a clerk in the employ of the railroad company; he stated that he knew the prisoner's brother some years ago; that they worked together in this City at the Methodist Book Concern, but that he had never seen him at Susquehannah; he supposed that the prisoner stopped there having heard his brother speak of him (Springsteen) as an acquaintance who lived there; I was ordered by the Superintendent to go to Susquehannah, because a young man corresponding in description to the young carpenter who had been seen hanging around Mrs. Shanck's house, was in custody; as regards the variations in the prisoner's statement to me, he told me in the first instance that he drank at the corner of University-place and Eleventh-street on the morning of Friday last, and afterwards he told me that it was at the corner of University-place and East Tenth-street or University-place and Sixth-avenue.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Robert Buchanan deposed—I am uncle to the prisoner; I reside at No. 259 West Twelfth-street; on Friday morning last Alfred (the prisoner) brought two columns to my shop; it was between half-past eight and half-past nine o'clock; he stopped at the shop about half an hour; I did not observe anything unusual in his appearance that morning; he did not appear to be under the influence of liquor; he told me he had been getting a new pair of boots, and asked my opinion about them; I did not discover any blood upon his hands or clothing; I have often seen the prisoner working at little jobs for himself about the shop; I was alone in the shop when he came with the columns; he did not return to the shop that day to my knowledge.

[A piece of white pine lumber, about a foot in breadth and 20 inches long, which had been found in Mrs. Shancks' house after the murder, with blood stains upon the end of it, was shown to witness. The Coroner asked him if that had been taken from the shop by the prisoner on the morning of the murder. He replied that he did not see the young man take it away, and he did not believe that so large a piece could have been carried off without his being aware of it. The piece of plank in question was similar he said to that used in the shop, but he could not identify it. When the prisoner left the shop on Friday morning he told witness that he was going home, but the latter did not see which direction he took when he left. He was not acquainted with Mrs. Shancks. Two hatchets, found at the house of the deceased on the morning of the murder, were shown to witness, but he could not say whether or not he had seen them before.]

TESTIMONY OF MR. DOTY.

Horace Doty, Jr., deposed—I reside at No. 163 East Twenty-ninth-street; I was passing through East Twelfth-street on Friday morning last, between seven and eight o'clock; I saw a young man, apparently seventeen years of age, standing on the stoop of the house where this murder took place; he was looking towards Fifth-avenue, fronting that direction; I should say he was five feet six or seven inches in height, stoutly built; he was light complexioned; he had on a dark overcoat, light pants, and, I think, a cap, but I am not sure; I believe I should be able to identify the person, but I do not recognize the prisoner as the man; I was on the same side of the street, going toward Sixth-avenue; there was nothing particular in the man's appearance to attract my attention; I believe the time was between half-past seven and eight o'clock.

The Coroner stated that he had no further testimony to offer at the present time, and that the investigation would be adjourned to this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Home Charity.—The Home Charity Bazaar—No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street—is said to be unusually attractive. On this and to-morrow evening the visitors will be pleasantly entertained with vocal performances by a class of Home children. Those who wish to procure gifts for the holidays will find at this Bazaar an abundant supply, at prices to suit the times.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Aid Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Addresses by W. C. Bryant, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Kansas, Daniel Lord, and Others—$1,200 Collected.

Pursuant to a call, signed by many prominent citizens, a public meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to adopt measures for the relief of the starving people of Kansas. About 500 ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. W. C. Bryant was appointed Chairman, and the meeting was formally opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gillette. The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and alluded to the prompt and liberal aid extended a few years ago to famishing Ireland, and more recently to the Syrian Christians. Now the cry of want arises from our own countrymen and brethren. The people of the newly-settled Territory of Kansas had seen their labors for a whole year utterly lost, in consequence of the long-continued drought, and were in imminent danger of suffering all the horrors of famine. Much suffering had already been experienced. Our relief would come late, but it was not too late to prevent much misery, and to rejoice many hearts. In conclusion, he introduced to the audience Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, of Kansas.

Mr. Hutchinson, after describing the gradual manner in which the actual condition of Kansas was discovered, continued as follows:

To facilitate business, public meetings were called in advance at all the more important places through which our party passed, and at these meetings, which were well attended, the audience called out the best farmers of the vicinity, who related their experience during this and former years. It was all one story. Good crops in all former years, but an almost entire failure this year. The unanimity of this testimony surprised the people themselves, and set every farmer to examining his fields. The result was absolutely appalling. Persons who lived on low, moist lands, although they knew that their wheat crops and oft-repeated sowings of buckwheat, turnips and garden-vegetables, was an entire failure, still had looked with comparative satisfaction on their corn-fields, and hoped for at least a half crop, twenty or thirty bushels per acre, but now found that plump-looking ears, when the husks were stripped off, showed but a large cob, with a few scattering kernels of corn, while many otherwise tolerable ears were ruined by worms. Farmers who had the best fields, now came to the conclusion that if they raised five or ten bushels to the acre they would be thankful, while most fields were found to be an entire failure. Our people coming now to a knowledge of our condition aroused from their apathy. By advice of Mr. Hyatt Committees were appointed whose duty it should be to distribute relief to the needy. After spending several weeks in this manner, gathering facts, and distributing of his private means several hundred dollars, Mr. Hyatt returned to the East, while Messrs. Pomeroy and Arny remained at Atchison. Mr. Hyatt caused statistical blanks to be sent to all parts of the Territory, requesting the Committees to fill them out with the number of families, amount of crops raised by each, old corn and money on hand, &c. It was also requested that County Committees of Distribution should be formed by citizens throughout the Territory, both of which requests were complied with. The Territory was, by this time, thoroughly aroused.

Rev. Joseph Dennison was next introduced by the Chairman, and addressed the meeting. It was true, he said, that this movement was late. He knew the history of the movement, and, from personal observation, the condition of the Territory. The people were not at first aware of the actual destitution, and it was not until the systematic inquiry had been made and the result known, that the real danger was felt.

Judge Augustus Wattles was the next speaker. He said that for a period of sixteen months previous to October last there had not been rain enough to form a running stream in Kansas.

Mr. Joseph Gardner, of Kansas, was then introduced, and stated that he had submitted to a reporter a copy of the speech that he intended to have made; and if the reporter thought the remarks were worth while, they could, no doubt, see them in the papers. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. C. J. Warren then read the following resolutions, which he prefaced with the statement that W. M. Evarts, Esq., had prepared them and subscribed fifty dollars. [Applause.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The drouth of unprecedented severity, which has prevailed for more than a year over a large region of Kansas, has produced an entire failure of the crops supplying food to the population and their domestic animals, and has thus brought more than thirty thousand of the inhabitants within the peril of actual starvation, against which they have no protection but in speedy relief from their more fortunate countrymen:

Resolved, That the plainest dictates of humanity and religion require us to afford instant succor to this afflicted people in their overwhelming calamity, and while our brethren in the valley of the Mississippi are ready to supply from their abundance of grain and provisions for the needs of the starving population of Kansas, the people of the City and State of New-York will not withhold the money needed to pay for the transportation of these supplies, and to furnish clothing, blankets, shoes, and medicine for the sickness and destitution of the inhabitants thus impoverished by famine.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people are due to the President of the United States for calling the attention of Congress and of the nation in the just and humane terms of his message to the sufferings and necessities of the starving population of Kansas and recommending to Congress the adoption of all Constitutional measures of relief.

Resolved, That the wealthy and benevolent of this City are earnestly entreated to make liberal contributions according to their means in money, and in goods, in aid of the suffering people of Kansas; and that to carry out this resolution an Executive Committee, consisting of William C. Bryant, Chairman, John E. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank, Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, Thaddeus Hyatt, Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, William H. Aspinwall, Morris Ketchum, and Chas. W. Elliot, be and they are hereby appointed with full power to add to their number, and to adopt such measures as they shall deem suitable to advance the object of this meeting, and to dispose the funds raised.

Resolved, That this meeting has learned with great pleasure that such arrangements are perfected that not only can grain, provisions, and other supplies be carried in safety to the Territory of Kansas, but that, by extensive organizations of capable and trustworthy men in the various counties and towns, all such supplies can be equitably distributed in all parts of the Territory to those in need, without any risk that any portion will be misappropriated, or diverted to any other purpose.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the American Express Company, and to the United States Express Company, for their generous offer to carry money and light freight to Kansas free of charge, and to the various railroad and steamboat lines that have offered or may offer to carry provisions and other heavier freight at greatly reduced prices.

Resolved, That ministers of all denominations, in city and country, are requested to commend this work of benevolence and humanity to their congregations, and to take up collections and forward them without delay to the Treasurer, John E. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Mr. Warren announced that the Committee had received a letter from Greene C. Bronson, sympathizing with the cause, and inclosing $10; a letter from Dr. Tyng, and an extract from a letter written by a parishioner of St. George's Church, who had settled in Kansas, and was now about dying from starvation; Dr. Tyng had raised $50 for him. [Applause.]

Daniel Lord, Esq., now came forward and made an earnest appeal for the suffering territory—that unfortunate territory which had heretofore been a cause of division among us, had now come to command the universal sympathy of the nation. This was a sympathy that knew no country—that relieved Maderia and Ireland, as it would now relieve Kansas.

Rev. Dr. Dowling followed Mr. Lord, and urged upon the audience their duty as Christians, to contribute liberally to aid their suffering brethren.

A collection was then taken up, during which Hiram Ketchum, Esq., was called upon, and made a few remarks in furtherance of the objects of the meeting. At the close of Mr. Ketchum's remarks the meeting adjourned.

The collection amounted to about $1,200, about $200 of which was in money, and the remainder in checks and orders.

Among the largest donors, besides those mentioned above, were C. H. Marshall, $500; R. H. McCurdy, $50; John J. Stearns, $50; a firm in Beekman-street, $100; W. C. Noyes, $50; Morris Ketchum, $100; Peter Cooper, $50; J. B. Miller, $25; C. H. Elliott, $25; P. B. Amory, $25. George S. Wright, $20; Attorney-street M. E. Church, $20; R. W. Howes, $20; J. Fountain, $20, &c., &c.

John Duncan & Sons,
Union-square, New-York.
Wine Merchants and Purveyors of Provisions embracing a great variety of foreign and domestic requisites for the table, suitable for Family use, Clubs, Pleasure Yachts, Traveling Parties, &c.
Late No. 405 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs—At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Children's Sets of Furs.
Gents' Furs and Sleigh Robes.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, and all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing
CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.
He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

Trouble at Charleston!!
SECESSION!
BLOOD! BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES, BUT HOW?
By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats. WHITE, the Hatter,
No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men will be issued THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1860. GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

Bishop & Rein, Fifth-avenue Hotel, Diamonds and Watches at the lowest possible prices. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

Covert—Van Cott.—In Maspeth, L. I., at St. Saviour's Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Beverly R. Betts, W. H. H. Covert to Harriette, second daughter of John Van Cott, Esq.

Willis—Dimock.—At Rocky Hill, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 9, by Rev. George Muir Smith, William J. Willis, of New-York, and Selina Harper, only daughter of Jared C. Dimock, of the former place.

DIED.

Johnson.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, at No. 182 West 25th-st., Walter Ralph, son of Jas. A. and Emily Ann Johnson, aged 5 years and 1 month.

Funeral Friday morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st.

"It is well with the child."

Bell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, of consumption, Mrs. Sarah Bell, widow of the late Thaddeus Bell, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 298 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

Miller.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, Minerva S., beloved wife of David J. Miller, and eldest daughter of Rev. J. D. Hart, aged 38 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 229 Hudson-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Brooks.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, Miss Anna P. Brooks.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of James A. Smith, No. 26 Irving-place, on Friday, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Anderson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, Dudley Baldwin Anderson, youngest child of John J. and Elizabeth S. Anderson, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of his parents, De Kalb-av., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Western.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, Mrs. Hannah Romaine, widow of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the M. R. Dutch Church, corner of Harrison-st. and Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Tompkins.—In New-Rochelle, on Monday, Dec. 10, Mary, wife of Samuel Tompkins.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Cornell, New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle Depot to meet the 12¼ train from the City.

Tomlinson.—In Kalamazoo, Mich., on Friday, Dec. 7, after a sudden illness, Maria R., wife of Wm. A. Tomlinson, and daughter of Israel Russell, of this City, aged 28 years and 1 month.

Graenger.—In Bahia, South America, on Saturday, Sept. 22, Harriet Theresa, wife of Capt. John Graenger, and daughter of T. W. Charles and Emmeline Moore, of Staten Island.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 591, Dec. 12, 1860.
57, 65, 68, 2, 44, 78, 75, 19, 48, 8, 28, 77, 53.
Class No. 592, Dec. 12, 1860.
41, 38, 47, 48, 65, 18, 67, 22, 1, 74, 9, 35, 43, 34.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 12, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FALL AND WINTER.
For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

TO DRUGGISTS.
PATENT MEDICINES AT "PANIC PRICES."
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York, from this date will offer their immense and well-assorted stock of genuine Family Medicines and Druggists' articles for cash. Prices will correspond with "the times." Great inducements offered to "cash buyers." Their stock will always be found complete, which consists in part of all
Aperients,
Magnesias,
Plasters,
Salves,
Liniments,
Confections,
Bitters,
Purifiers,
&c.,
Trusses,
Ointments,
Sarsaparillas,
Panaceas,
Invigorators,
Alteratives,
Hair Dyes,
Catholicons,
&c.,
Pills,
Vermifuges,
Extracts,
Cod Liver Oils,
Carminatives,
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JOHN G. WHITTIER,
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Inscribed to Robert C. Waterston of Boston.
An article from
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
GETTING USED TO IT.
An article from
HORACE GREELEY,
Entitled
HAS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN A RIGHT TO LOVE LIBERTY?
An article from
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
Entitled
THE RESULT ATTAINED.
An article from
THEODORE L. CUYLER,
WHERE ARE THE NINE?
An article from
D. W. BARTLETT,
ON AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.
A SERMON BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject:
PETER AND THE KEYS.
A communication from
LEONARD BACON,
Entitled
AMERICAN BOARD AND TRACT SOCIETY ON SLAVERY.
An article from
EUROPE,
Entitled
VICTORIES OF PEACE.
A communication from the
SECRETARIES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD,
Entitled
APPROPRIATION FOR 1861.
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JOEL BARLOW ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.
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containing 44 pieces, for $3 75, worth $6.
200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 149 pieces, for $28, worth $39.
500 GILT-BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $5 80, worth $9.
300 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $6 25, worth $10.
350 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $8, worth $14.
100 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $46 75, worth $68.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $50, worth $80.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $60, worth $90.
15 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $70, worth $100.
10 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $80, worth $115.
10 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $105, worth $150.
TOGETHER WITH
An extensive variety of Fancy Vases, Bronze Figures, Parian Statuettes, Bohemian Glassware, and other articles suited for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Also,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY
and
TABLE GLASS,
At greatly reduced prices.
An examination of the articles above enumerated will convince any one having a knowledge of the usual value of such goods, that our present rates are more than
THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
Below customary prices. For further particulars
LOOK AT
Samples of the goods with prices attached in our front windows. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6.
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for the French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

$150,000—GREAT SALE!!!
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
☞SELLING OFF.☜
AT OAK HALL.
☞THE ENTIRE STOCK☜
AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE.
In consequence of the depression in the Clothing Business, caused by the present
POLITICAL EXCITEMENT,
I have determined, in order to sell out at once,
TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST!!!
THE MOST FASHIONABLE, BEST MADE, NEWEST, AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
IN THIS CITY.
☞GREATEST BARGAINS☜
☞EVER OFFERED,☜
AT DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 8½ P. M.; Saturdays, 11 P. M.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
AT 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, AND FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' drawers and vests, children's garters, mittens and gloves, infant's merino and knitted shirts and socks. N. B.—Zephyr worsted 12½ cents an oz., Saxony yarns, Alexandre's celebrated Gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
At prices to suit the present hard times.
DRESS GOODS in endless variety,
BLANKETS, QUILTS and LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS for the Million.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS of all kinds.
The whole of which is reduced forty per cent. to effect a clearance and give the public bargains for the Holidays.
Call and examine at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS .... 75, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS .... 1 25, usually sold at $1 50 **351**
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, **351**
No. 351 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY,
1,500 Gent's colored-border hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gent's, also, at 4s—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FURS.

222½ A CARD. 222½. The undersigned offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices.
GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. ILSLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

A FRENCH LADY—PERFECT PIANIST AND player, pupil from Ascher, pianist to the Empress of the French, wishes to give private lessons; apply to Mr. WAUTERS, No. 19 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best of reference if required.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

FOR SALE—A NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND Piano, only three months in use; worth $700, will be sold this week for $325 cash. Call at No. 349½ 9th-av., near the corner of 31st-st. An examination solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IT IS SUPPOSED IN A 5TH-AV. OMNIBUS, between 35th and Bond sts., a lady's small Gold Watch, made by Vacheron & Constantin, with four holes jewelled; had attached a short chain, with key and two ten-cent pieces. A reward of $10 will be paid, upon its return to No. 50 Bond-st.

DOG LOST—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BLACK gray-and-tan Scotch terrier slut, white fore feet, weight four pounds. Five dollars will be paid for its delivery at No. 324 Broadway.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE lease and fixtures of a good yard, with horses, carts, screens, tubs and everything complete. Rent low. Now doing a large cash business. Reason for selling,—the owner is engaged in other business. For particulars, address, with full name, CASH, Box No. 31 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 81 West 49th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent woman as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 37th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and mind children; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 170 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid; can cut and fit and make ladies' dresses, and is willing to make herself useful, or would take care of growing children; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a private family; the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the sewing of a small family, or as nurse; would take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SMART, intelligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; would have no objection to assist in the chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; also understands taking the charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; is capable and faithful; is a neat seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERMAN woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway, back parlor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress or regular cook; is a most excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and game in style; wages $9. Also, one as waitress and chambermaid; is a regular waitress, and takes charge of the silverware; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress and housemaid; best reference can be obtained. Call at, or address, No. 144 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game, and all kinds jellies; has long experience, and the best City references; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 13½ 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; wishes, if possible, to engage in a private family residing a short distance in the country, but would live in the City otherwise. Call for two days at No. 287 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is fully competent in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 203 East 17th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY TIDY, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is also a first-rate baker of bread, and willing to be in any way obliging; has lived 10 years in her last place. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived several years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 282 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a restaurant or hotel, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman who is neat and trustworthy, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing; will be recommended by the lady she is now with. Apply at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 3 days at 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; can show the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 158 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen till suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family; she perfectly understands her business in every branch; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN CITY or country, by a Protestant woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 68 6th-av., in the millinery-store, between Waverley and West Washington places.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, by applying at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to wash and iron; has lived with her last employer three years; best of City references given. Apply at No. 203 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable girls, the one as cook, the other as waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable, tidy Protestant servant girl, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; is a first rate baker, willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country; wages no object, a permanent situation wanted. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, &c.—A lady, who has had experience, desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or educate young children, and make herself useful in the family; would go South. Call or address H. J., No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a willing and obliging Protestant German girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook and baker. No objections to the country; has the best of references; wages from $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A SITUATION by an American girl, to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 Laight-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or companion, to an invalid; is agreeable and trustworthy, having been for some years in that capacity. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. No objection to go South or in the country. Address T. HIGGINS, or call over Howe's confectionery, second floor—46th-st. and 7th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable American woman, to take charge of an infant and do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 84 West 21st-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman, as infant's nurse; can take it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—FINE WASHING WANTED by an experienced laundress; she is fully competent, and can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, and fine muslins; particular attention paid to family clothes good reference given. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, as first-rate laundress; is a Protestant; understands all kinds of fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOME WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY DESIRES in some genteel family to find a home where, for a small compensation, she would make herself useful with her needle, cutting and making children's clothes, or cares of housekeeping. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; no objection to plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 91 3d-av., near 13th st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a gentleman's family; has no objection to help with the chamberwork. Can be seen for two days. No. 335 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as nurse; lately arrived from Ireland; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 203 13th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a young French girl as nurse, who has been in her employ, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply to-day at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as nurse, to take care of children and do chamberwork; is a very neat sewer and embroiderer; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home, no objections to a short distance in the country; a pious family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call or address, for two days, No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; understands baking, care of a child from its birth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 93 4th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do light washing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 78 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, by a respectable English girl, a situation in a first-class family as nurse and lady's maid; she is competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City reference given as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would do chamberwork and sewing, or would go out by the day, week, or month; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., Room No. 12.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out as seamstress by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; no objection to help with chamber-work; understands dressmaking. Call at No. 177 East 34th-st., front room, fourth floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress and to do light work; is willing to assist in chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 160 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, with good references, a situation as seamstress and nurse. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS wants a place; refers to her present employer, where she can be seen, No. 291 5th-av., near 10th-st., for 2 days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 610 3d-av., near 42d-st., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN A situation in a private family of 2 or 3 persons; wants a good steady home; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City references. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., top floor, back room, next door to Post-office, for three days.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT book-keeper is open to an engagement, either immediately or on 1st January next, at a moderate salary. Good City references can be given. Address E. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest and industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Any person in want of such a man would do well by calling or addressing a note to R. K., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; would be willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH good City reference, wants a situation in the above capacity. Can be seen until engaged at No. 258 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing G. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom by a young man who can produce the very best recommendations from his last place, where he lived over six years; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful; knows the City perfectly. Address P. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation for a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be recommended by his last employer. Address, for two days, J. B., No. 54 Walker-st.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business—the care of horses and stock; willing to drive, if required, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, J. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an active, intelligent man, who understands his business in every department perfectly; is a first-rate grape grower, flowers, vegetables, &c., laying out of grounds; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, English, a situation as groom or coachman, or to look after fast horses. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, or call, B. C., care of Fox & Co., saddlers and harness-makers, No. 1,250 Broadway, New-York, for one week, or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good driver and groom; can work in the garden; also, make himself useful about the house; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as salesman in a first-class clothhouse; has a good City and near-by trade; refers to last employers, where he has been engaged as salesman the last six years. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife wish situations; the man is an excellent farmer, understands the care of stock, &c.; is also a good carpenter; the wife is an excellent cook, dairy maid and washer and ironer; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—No incumbrance.

AS WAITER.—JUST DISENGAGED AND WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly; has lived four years in his last place, as his recommendation will certify, and will be highly recommended. Address B. L., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR RESPECTABLE boarding-house, in the City or Country, by a respectable, faithful, competent man, with best of City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 811 Broadway, in the store.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WANTS A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Address L. G., No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk; reference, if required, satisfactory. A line addressed to A. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A retail hardware store by one who has been about two years in the wholesale business; is in his seventeenth year, and desires to learn the business thoroughly, and make himself useful. Address J. B. H., No. 84 Maiden-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—A young man, who for the past four years has been cashier and book-keeper for an extensive manufacturing Corporation in the country, desires a situation as bookkeeper, cashier or correspondent in some first-class house. First-class references. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO AGRICULTURISTS AND LOVERS OF GOOD CATTLE.—An Englishman aged 25, strong and active, willing and ready to satisfy any employer, wants a situation; wages no object, only a comfortable home for the Winter. Address J. B. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference for capacity and character, may apply from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, or 7 to 8 in the evening, at No. 21 West 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT THIRD-story front room will be let with board at a reasonable rate to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood, in view of the park. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—WANTED, A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, including board, between 14th and 26th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. Address H. M. D., Box No. 4,133 New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board in a private family; also a few single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; at No. 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av., next door to Troy-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—EAST SIDE, SEVENTH WARD, at No. 179 East Broadway, at the junction of Canal-st.; one large room and a hall room, with the best of board, on moderate terms, may be secured. The above is one of the best houses in this part of the City.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and the comforts of a home, at No. 70 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN a first-class house, with a private table, in a private family, at No. 90 East 18th-st., a few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN A pleasant locality, can be accommodated at No. 5 St. Luke's-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 35 Willow-st., near Cranberry. Two gentlemen can find the comforts of a social, good home, in a plain English family. Terms from $3 50 to $5 each. Or a lady and gentleman will be accommodated with a comfortable bedroom, and use of parlor and piano-forte. Only 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a small private family, where there are no other boarders, and where home comforts can be enjoyed. Location unexceptionable, within convenient walking distance of either ferry, and terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with privilege of fire.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful rooms and board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte as heretofore.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. The house is pleasantly located in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address SIDNEY, Station D.

WANTED, FROM JAN. 1, 1861—BY A young man—a small, warmed room, on 1st or 2d floor, with gas and partial board, in a respectable private family, near 6th or 8th av., and between Bleeker and 24th sts. Address, stating terms, which must not exceed $5 per week, location, &c., A. B. C., Box 2,442 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN AND HIS wife require a front room and bedroom on second floor, with closets attached, between Broadway and 5th-av., above 4th or below 8th st. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box N. 143 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class location one of the most convenient. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms, en suite, which will be let together, or divided in two sets, with breakfast; location very desirable. Apply to S. H., Box No. 495 General Post-office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR UNION-square, with gas, grates, bath, &c., to let to two or three gentlemen, in the house of a private family. Apply at No. 85 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 12th-st. Address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 52 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., in a strictly private family of adults, a suite of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, to gentlemen, or a family, with private table served.

AT NO. 52 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., in a strictly private family of adults, a suit of furnished rooms, with all or partial board, to gentlemen or a family, with private table served.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, WEST SIDE.—Beautiful suites and single rooms, now ready for the reception of boarders.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING to find a good boarding-house for the Winter, can be accommodated at No. 157 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND CASH.—800 acres of very desirable timbered land in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in the Union, together with a large steam saw-mill, nearly new and in perfect sawing order, and several dwelling-houses, offered in exchange for merchandise. A jobbing stock of dry goods preferred. For a large and desirable trade $10,000 to $20,000 in cash will be added. Address, for the present week, JAMES MONROE, 5th-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

LAND AND CASH.—TWO THOUSAND ACRES of choice land, well located in the States of Missouri and Minnesota, and a few thousand dollars cash, offered in exchange for dry goods. A stock of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars desired. Address (during the present week) JAMES MONROE, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH— Two or three lots on a corner in Brooklyn, within 1½ miles of the ferries; must be a bargain. Address, stating location, lowest price, &c., O. P. Q., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE.—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES to let, or real estate for sale or exchange, or demands of any kind for collection, are requested to call on F. S. W. GLEASON, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE NORTH-east corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st.; lot 25x100 feet, with two houses thereon. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, 3d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE GYMNASIUM Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st., with the fixtures. Immediate possession given. Application to be made to N. G. KORTRIGHT, No. 34 Liberty-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Or the building would be rented for other purposes. Apply at once.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house No. 37 Powers-st., one block from cars; house full front. Rent $400 a year to May next. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague-st., Post-office Buildings.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE LUNCH AND RESTAURANT.—The damages by the late fire having been repaired, the Astor House Bar, Lunch and Restaurant are again opened to the public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—5TH-AVENUE AND 40th-st.—Family and single rooms to let, with board, at very low rates, for the Winter.
J. R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14,
GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
On Manufacturers' Account,
OF
HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,

Second day's sale, continued from Wednesday, Dec. 12, to commence FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, with an entirely different catalogue, at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, comprising a most select and desirable assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS—both plain, white and decorated;
VASES, CARD BASKETS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
COLOGNES, &c.
RICH CUT AND PLAIN TABLE GLASSWARE,
in complete sets, and also by the dozen.
Fine Bohemian Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Vases, Punch Bowls, &c.,
both white and colored.
PARIAN STATUARY,
FINE FRENCH BRONZES,
PARIS CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, &c.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, and a variety of fancy articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
of this City, for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market, on manufacturers' account, without reserve, for cash. The goods will be arranged in lots to suit retail purchasers. Ladies are especially invited.

N. B.—All goods sold on Wednesday will be delivered on Thursday, Dec. 13.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil Paintings, including landscape, marines, interiors, figure and cattle pieces, &c., &c. The above collection was selected by an artist, who is returning to France, and will be positively sold without limit. Among them will be found works by the following artists: G. A. Hekking, H. Morgan, Soumiz, Duval, A. Ponchon, B. Hess, E. B. Bigedon, McIntyre, B. Norvens, &c., &c. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. Among which will be found the works of
EUGENE VERBŒCKHOVEN, A. DE BRACKELIER,
BY. SCHAEFFELS, VANSEVERDONCK,
LEICKERT, REEKERS,
KOCK-KOCK, MOERENHOUT,
CHAPMAN, WOUVERMANS,
CORNET, SCHAEP, REDIG, BOYNHAM.

Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.

To be sold at auction by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above beautiful and valuable collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND ANNUAL SALE
OF THE GALLERY OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evening of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life-size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augera; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Melby; the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Manzoni, Delessard, Paul Seignac, I. & A. H. Veron, De Brackelier, Van Sevendonck, Kock-Kock the elder, S. R. Gifford, T. Rondel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals.

ALSO,
TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 381 Broadway, the entire stock in trade of
DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.

Also, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
BY WILLS & ELSWORTH,
No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock,
Large Peremptory and Attractive Sale of
FINE FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner and tea sets, rich decorated vases, rich cut and engraved glassware, papier-mache goods, silver-plated ware, with a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Catalogues on Tuesday.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, &c.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

A. W. PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, RICH SILVER WARE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE &c.—THURSDAY, (this day) Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the residence No. 218 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of everything usually found in a first-class house, the whole being nearly new and of the best description. Rosewood piano forte, very elegant rosewood parlor suites, carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate, glass doors and back, marble-top side and centre tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, fine oil-paintings, lace and brocatel curtains, splendid China vases, Parian and Bisque figures, Turkish easy chairs, rich rosewood reception chairs in satin, quartette tables inlaid with pearl, bronze and ormolu clocks; also, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet, chairs, French plate mirrors, elegant China ware, French cut glass ware, magnificent silver ware, tea service, salvers, spoons, forks, casters, cake baskets—together with a large variety of valuable mantel ornaments for the holidays. Also, a large assortment of fine chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, marble-top dressing bureaus, toilet sets, beds and bedding, comforters, fine wool blankets, pure hair mattresses, mirrors, clocks, mahogany cushioned chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive. Deposits required.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, contained in the five-story dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire beautiful furniture in parlors, chambers, dining-room and library—two superb solid rosewood parlor suits, covered in crimson and gold brocade, with rich parlor furniture of every description; bronzes, elegant mantel clocks, statuary, splendid piano-forte, over 600 yards fine carpets, great variety of rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, &c.; with all the dining-room furniture, French china, elegant silver sets, six pieces; cut glass, portable heater, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather. This furniture is all in perfect order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of modern pictures, selected by J. P. Beaumont, Esq., during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe, including Edward Frere, Patrois, Lagfont de Mets, Robbe, of Brussels, Verboeckhoven, Akkersdyke, Leyckert, Henriett, Ronner, Vanseverdonck, Haygens, Noterman, Sidney R. Percy, Herring, Shayer, Walter, Williams, Armfield, A. Barland, Cruickshank, Morris, Beattie, &c., purchased direct from the artists, and will be sold under guarantee of originality. They are on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects; this horse has only been used by a private family, and is one of the most desirable horses to be found. Also, a Victoria phaeton, with pole and shafts in fine condition, and made to order. Also, a very fine single harness, also made to order. The whole will be sold without reserve.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY FURS, ON THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising Hudson Bay sable and mink, Canadian and Siberian squirrel, marten, fitch, French and river mink, &c., made up expressly for retail trade, and being the surplus stock of a dealer compelled to realize.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, AT NO. 59 Beekman-st., at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a family, removed to the store for convenience. This lot will embrace every kind and description of goods, from attic to basement. Also, 200 chairs and 50 bedsteads. This sale will be positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, soap, trunks, curtains, china toilet, and earthenware, &c.
FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine dapple gray horse, long tail, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Also, a buggy wagon and single harness, belonging to a private gentleman.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ATTENTION.—THE PROPERTY ADVERTISED on Adams, York and Washington sts. to be sold at auction is withdrawn.

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, Dec. 13, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., at 10½ A. M. Fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.			Shares.		
10	Commonwealth B'k.	$100	20	Irving Bank	$50
40	New-Am. F. Ins.	25	20	St. Mark's Ins.	25
20	Adriatic Ins.	25	40	Exchange Ins.	30
50	Sixth avenue R.	100	20	Great W. Marine Ins.	100
10	Astor Ins.	25	120	B'klyn Cent. R.	50
20	Humboldt Ins.	100	10	Commonwealth Ins.	100
20	Lenox Ins.	25	30	Metropolitan Ins.	100
30	North River Ins.	25	20	Market Ins.	100
50	Am. Telegraph Co.	100	47	Col. Mar. Ins.	100
50	Security Ins.	50	40	Am. Exch. Ins.	50
10	North Am. Ins.	50	50	Fireman's Fund Ins.	10
40	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	50	Fireman's Ins.	17
50	Beekman Ins.	25	25	National Ins.	37½
20	Eagle Ins.	40	5	Indemnity Ins.	100
15	Home Ins.	100			

$6,000 Missouri State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
3,000 Atlantic Ins. Scrip, '59.
4,600 United States 5 ℔ cent Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 17. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,
No. 86 South-st.,
New-York.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1860. }

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND of the State of Ohio have withdrawn their advertisement inviting proposals for the State Loan to be opened on the 13th inst.

The General Assembly of the State will convene the first Monday in January next, and will promptly designate the time at which payment will be made of the debt redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the 31st inst., and make adequate provision therefor.

Until the redemption of the principal, after due notice of the time thereof shall have been given, interest will be paid semi-annually as heretofore.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of I. E. Thompson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Cass, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.
JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18¾ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

RECEIVERS OFFICE OF NEW-YORK
AND ERIE RAIL ROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, DEC. 11, 1860. }

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Erie Rail-road Company, which became due on the 1st day of September, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Office of the Receiver in Erie Place, on and after Thursday the 20th inst. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860. }

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—UNITED STATES, STATE OR RAILroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance, or Railroad shares, will be taken in exchange for a house and garden, 12 lots, eligibly situated in Brooklyn; also for sale, horses, carriages, sleigh, harness, &c., altogether a complete establishment. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,222 Post-office.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
o25-law10wTh ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.
WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS, }
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860. }

TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 230 Laws of 1843, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 22d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, without pain, caustic or the knife. Also diseases of women and children. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St. Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 to 1 morning, 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., from 1½ to 3½ P. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.. SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABlished, successful retail clothing business, in this City; the present proprietor, being engaged in another firm, has not the necessary time to devote to it. The applicant must be able to furnish from $6,000 to $8,000 cash capital, and must be fully competent to take charge of and manage the business. This is a rare opportunity for a man with the necessary means and ability, and to such a one a liberal and advantageous arrangement will be offered. Communications, with real name, addressed CLOTHING, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention, and be treated confidentially.

$3,000.—ANY ONE WHO WOULD INvest this amount in money would be entitled to one-third of the profits and be allowed to draw $15 weekly, and be secured in stock-in-trade by a lien thereon, and thus have the capital returned in less than four years, and would still be invested as at first in a manufacturing business of an article of furniture already established. An active partner would be taken with a less amount. Business situated near Broadway and Canal sts. Address A. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,

Have open for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance,)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 179 Broadway,
Room No. 26, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $50.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R. foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
{ JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY .... Dec. 11
TUESDAY .... Jan. 8
TUESDAY .... Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau $45
To Havana $50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE—Carrying the mails—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month.

The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, 20th December, from Pier No. 45 North River.

Passage, First Cabin $60
Passage, Second Cabin 50
Passage, Third Class 35
For freight or passage apply to
WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows. (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Sufferns at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Sufferns at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY—Winter Arrangement.—The communication between 3d-av., Harlem, and King's Bridge, on the Harlem River, will be regularly kept up, ice permitting, throughout the Winter. The Company's steamer EMILY will run as follows:
LEAVE HARLEM.
6:30, 9, 10:30 and 12 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.
LEAVE 215TH ST., NEAR KING'S BRIDGE.
8:20, 9:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 1, 3:15 and 5 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE NEW-HAVEN NIGHT LINE BY steamer TRAVELER will be discontinued after the 13th inst., until further notice. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Mme. INES FABBRI.
in her great rôle of ALICE.
Mme. V. BERKEL .... as .... Isabella
Sig STIGELLI
in his celebrated character of ROBERT.
CARL FORMES
in his unrivaled rôle of BERTRAM,
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 14,
At 8 o'clock,
Positively only night of Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with the following magnificent cast:
Mme. INES FABBRI .... as .... Alice
Mme. V. BERKEL .... as .... Isabella
Sig STIGELLI .... as .... Robert
CARL FORMES in his great rôle of .... Bertram
Sig. Quinto .... as .... Raimbaut
Mlle. Elena .... as .... Helena
GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND CORPS DE BALLET.
Conductor .... THEO. THOMAS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music; C. Bruesing's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall st.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock,
ONLY GRAND MATINEE,
When will be presented Donizetti's popular Opera of
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT,
(The Child of the Regiment,)
with the following unsurpassed star cast:
Mme. INES FABBRI .... as .... Marie
Sig STIGELLI .... as .... Tonio
CARL FORMES .... as .... Sulpice
Admission $1. No reserved seats.

Tickets may be had in New-York at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the regular ticket offices. In Brooklyn, at Prox's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., and at Rose's bookstore.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to numerous requests for a repetition of THE JEWESS, the public are respectfully informed that THE JEWESS will be given once only during the present season, of which due notice will be given.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY NEXT,
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.
THE NEW
FIVE ACT COMEDY,
called the
MODEL
HYPOCRITE.
Translated from the French and adapted by GEORGE FARREN, Esq.,
having excited the most profound interest and enthusiasm, will be acted
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
THE COMEDY
Includes in its
SUPERB CAST
The following
EMINENT ARTISTES:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Morton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 13,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will repeat his magnificent personation of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

Each succeeding night this great, though so young, American artist wins a new leaf in the wreath of laurels which has been placed on his brow by houses
CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME,
with the most intellectual and cultivated audiences drawn for many years to a New-York theatre. His performance of Richelieu has been pronounced by the critics and indorsed by the public as one of the truest and most perfect pieces of mimetic art ever presented on the stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. NIXON .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1860,
Buckstone's ever popular drama of the
PIRATE LOVER.

Mr. Charles Fisher.	Mr. John Chester.
Mr. Canoll.	Mad. Ponisi.
Mr. Harkins.	Miss Kate Fisher.
Mr. T. E. Morris.	Mrs. Le Brun.

With the laughable farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Mr. Fenno as Impulse; Mr. Chester as Cabbage.
TO-MORROW EVENING MR. EDWIN FORREST will appear as MACBETH.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7¼.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1860,
The performance will commence with
MAZEPPA.
After which DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
Concluding with
DODGING FOR A WIFE.

MELODEON—NO. 539 BROADWAY.

The great success achieved by Miss KATE WALTERS as "Letty" in IN AND OUT OF PLACE, established her claim as being the only successful rival of Mrs. Barney Williams, and has decided the proprietor to continue this popular play through this week. Those who desire to see this great actress in this celebrated character should visit the Melodeon soon, as it will positively be withdrawn to make room for other novelties next week. The new ballet arranged and copyrighted by Miss Fanny Thompson, entitled "MOUNTAIN SYLPH," like all other ballets of this distinguished maitresse de ballet, has proved a decided success. The grace and beauty of the young ladies engaged for its representation excites the admiration of the fashionable audiences who witness it.

Miss H. O. Lalande and Mr. E. Harding in two splendid duets; songs, dances, quartetts, duets, ballets, and four farces, interspersed through the performance. Open at 6¾; commence 7¼; end at 12 o'clock. Tickets 15 cents; orchestra seats 25 cents.

"HOME" CHARITY BAZAAR.
NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, desiring to make available every suitable appliance for the removal of the debt upon their Institution—now, in effect, reduced from twenty thousand to less than three thousand dollars—and wishing, meantime to provide for hundreds of the needy and suffering who look to them for relief, again solicit the aid and patronage of the friends of benevolence.

Their Bazaar will be opened in the Home Chapel on Monday, Dec. 10, and closed on Saturday, Dec. 15. Contributions of salable goods, packages of provisions, holiday gifts, and especially ready funds, will be very gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

N. B.—Hours of opening and closing, at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.

FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT

Of the New-York Infirmary, at the Institution, No. 126 2d-av., near 8th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14.

The evening entertainments, commencing at 8 o'clock, will consist (on THURSDAY) of an address by Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, dramatic readings by Mrs. E. F. ELLET. On FRIDAY—Of an address by Mr. FROTHINGHAM, and singing by the HUTCHINSON FAMILY. Music, on both evenings, by the harp and violin, vocal duets, etc. Admission, during the day time, free. Tickets, for both evenings, 50 cents, to be had at Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door.

NOW OPEN.
THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
PAGE'S Great Picture of
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
Col. THORPE'S "NIAGARA AS IT IS."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRRIAM," "NOAH," and "JEREMIAH."
Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

AMERICAN ART!

The first exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the National Academy Rooms, in 10th-st., near Broadway, with a choice collection of valuable PAINTINGS AND STATUARY BY AMERICAN ARTISTS,
Loaned from private collections, together with the works contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund, to be sold at auction, on the 22d of December, at 8 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

ANTIQUITIES.

A fine collection of Roman, Egyptian, English and American Antiquities, consisting of arms of all nations, Armor, Coins, Roman and Etruscan pottery, antediluvian Celts, &c., &c., at MARSHALL & LECOUNT'S store, No. 3 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.
SAM COWELL
Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

DE CORDOVA'S NEW HUMOROUS POEM
On
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT"
Will be repeated at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

NOTICE.—FAIR OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL of Yorkville, to be held at the Dépôt of the 3d-av. Railroad, 65th-st., on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of the 12th, 13th and 14th of December, 1860. We ask, in behalf of this Mission, the countenance and support of a Christian community. Any donations, by mail or otherwise, forwarded to I. & W. GEERY, No. 719 Broadway, will be thankfully received.
Respectfully,
S. W. GEERY, Superintendent.
JAS. A. BAKER, Treasurer.

FAIR OF THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION, for the benefit of the Isaac T. Hopper Home, at Clinton Hall, entrance on 8th-st., or Astor-place, a little east of Broadway. This Fair and entertainment, for the benefit of the Women's Home for discharged female prisoners, will be opened on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12. The sales will be at store prices. There are many articles of dress for ladies, girls and children, which are well made, elegant, and suitable for the season; also, fancy articles, toys and toilet furniture. An assortment of holiday gift books will be found on the tables. A collection of the celebrated Hingham wooden ware will be offered for sale. This consists of elegant articles made of fine wood, which may serve as toys, or for useful purposes. They come from the only manufactory of this kind of ware in the United States.

Refreshments will be served, as called for by visitors; oysters, coffee, relishes of various kinds, tea, fruit, ice-creams, tarts, &c., &c.

The rooms will be open for the reception of visitors on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock, and will continue open on the two following days and evenings, closing on Friday night.

Yourself and friends are invited to attend, and to share in the privileges of helping a good charity in an agreeable manner.
C. M. SEDGWICK,
First Director.
SARAH F. LEGGETT, }
A. H. GIBBONS, } Managers.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FOURTH DAY OF THE GREAT CELEBRATION
OF THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE CROWDS CONTINUE TO INCREASE.
NO ABATEMENT IN THE EXCITEMENT!!
ALL THE BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!!
continued to the end of the week. The splendid
OPERATIC DRAMA, MASANIELLO;
OR, THE DELIVERANCE OF NAPLES.
The laughable COMEDIETTA, entitled
A MORNING CALL!
And the singing of Miss DORA DAWSON, the
WONDERFUL DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
whose extraordinary musical powers have been the admiration of every listener, as she sings a LOUD and MANLY TENOR and DELICATE SOPRANO, are to be enjoyed
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock; while all the living wonders, as the TWO AZTEC CHILDREN the WHAT IS IT, ALBINO GIRLS, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, and the 850,000 CURIOSITIES, from all parts of the world, are to be seen at all hours.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL,
FARCICAL,
Burletta, in three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
Every member of the Company in the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS,
which is the
GREATEST TRIUMPH
of
SCENIC ART
ever witnessed in this country.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7¼.
NOTICE.
In compliance with the request of
MANY LADIES
and
HEADS OF FAMILIES
Who, with their children, are unable to attend an evening performance, Miss Keene will give
A MATINEE
of the
SEVEN SISTERS,
on
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Dec. 15, 1860.
OPEN AT ONE. COMMENCE AT TWO.

LECTURES.

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.
Rev. H. N. HUDSON will give a Course of Six Lectures
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
(Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel,)
Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, and continued on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 18, 20 and 27, and Jan. 3 and 8.

SUBJECTS—*Merchant of Venice, As You Like It, Othello, King Lear* and *Henry the Fourth,* with Histories of the several Plays, Analyses of the leading characters, Illustrative Recitations and general Criticisms.

Tickets for the Course, $1 50. Admitting two persons, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. To be had at the principal Bookstores on Broadway and at the Hope Chapel.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

The ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY have engaged Rev. W. H. MILBURN to give a course of TWO LECTURES in aid of the Charity Fund. The first on
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
At the Brooklyn Athenæum. His inimitable lecture on *What a Blind Man Saw in England.* The second SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, on *English Roast Beef and Plumb Pudding.*

Tickets for the Course 50 cents. Single tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S NEW HUMOROUS POEM
On
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT"
Will be repeated at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

REV. MR. LORD'S LECTURE ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—The second lecture of this course (postponed on account of the storm) will be given at Clinton Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—*Queen Philippa—The Woman of Chivalry.*

Tickets for the four remaining lectures, 75 cents. Single admission, 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 2 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

YOU
HIT
JUST
RIGHT, IF YOU GO TO CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.,
to purchase fancy articles for Christmas and New-Year's
GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

5,400 job lots Fancy Boxes, 3 cents to $1 50, choice styles.
1,800 job lots Fancy Portmonnaies, 4c. to 44c., very cheap.
900 job lots Fancy Articles, just the very thing for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts—all bought very cheap at auction. We sell them cheap!

Job lots in embroidered Collars, Sets, Hdkfs., &c., bought expressly for Christmas and New-Year's presents.
Job lots Fancy Woolen Goods, for Christmas presents.
Hosiery and Gloves, 8c. to 25c., very cheap.

Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.

These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 30 John-st.

CHRISTMAS TOYS
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane.
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE SPLENDID Group of Terriers in Parian marble, the most exquisite piece of statuary ever produced, on view and for sale, price $25, at the store of the importer,
GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A BEAUTIFUL ASsortment of Wax Flowers and Fruits, under glass shades, wholesale and retail, at No. 105 William-st. Also a fine lot of stuffed birds.
GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 2 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentleman, 50 cents. Residence No. 18[illegible] Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

English Views of the American Crisis.

IMPORTANT REFORMS IN FRANCE.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Kedar*, Capt. LITTLE, from Liverpool, on the 27th ult., at 9 A. M., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Kedar's* news has been for the most part anticipated by the *Europa* off Cape Race.

The *Press* in announcing that Lord DERBY is completely restored to health, says that his Lordship never expressed the slightest intention to retire from the leadership of the opposition, and that on the opening of Parliament he will be found at the head of his party.

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 27th ult.

The *Court Journal* has the following paragraph:

"We believe that since his return from Canada, the Duke of NEWCASTLE has devoted considerable attention to a plan for consolidating all the North American Colonies into one confederation. This is a project which has been urged on the attention of the Colonial-office more than once; and, perhaps, the personal knowledge the Duke has acquired during his recent visit across the Atlantic, has made his Grace more earnest in this matter than would otherwise have been the case. The idea has been a favorite one with many whose social position and official experience entitle their opinions to every respect."

The Queen has appointed Lord BLOOMFIELD Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and General Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria; Hon. JULIAN FANE, now Secretary of Legation at Vienna, is appointed Secretary of Embassy to the Austrian Court, and Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

The *Moniteur* is happy to announce

"A perceptible amelioration in the health of the Empress. Her Majesty, in spite of her extreme desire to keep her *incognito*, has been everywhere recognized and welcomed with sentiments of the most respectful sympathy. At Edinburgh the Provost presented an address to her, and a Scotch regiment marched in front of the hotel in which she was staying, while the military band played the air, 'Reine Hortense,' and the crowd that had assembled from all quarters loudly cheered."

The Paris *Moniteur* also announces the appointment of Count WALEWSKI as Minister of State, in place of M. FOULD, resigned.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent reiterates the report that all the French regiments of infantry of the line are to be placed on a war footing by the addition of a fourth battalion to each regiment.

A late Paris dispatch says that the mail tender of the Galway line was likely to be accepted. Steamers were to be put on between Havre and Waterford and Galway.

Count FLAHAUT is appointed Minister to London in place of M. PERSIGNY.

The King of the Belgians was severely ill.

A private letter from Jerusalem states that an American Jew at New Orleans has bequeathed £10,000 for the building and endowment of almshouses for infirm and destitute Israelites in the Holy City. An agent had already arrived to carry out the bequest, and the houses intended to be used for the purpose mentioned are expected to be ready for occupation before the expiration of the coming Winter.

An English View of the Threatened Secession.

From the London Times, Nov. 26.

In electing Mr. LINCOLN to the office of President the Northern United States have ventured on a bold experiment. They have determined to test the courage and sincerity of the South, to face unappalled the spectre of secession, and discover whether it be really a terrible spirit potent for evil, or only a bugbear, devised by a clever faction, inflated with the breath of rhodomontading orators, and dressed out with a hideous mask by placemen trembling for their appointments. The next month or two will show how far those are in the right who have calculated *on the strength of the American Union and the supremacy of national feeling over all sectional interests.* Should South Carolina, Georgia, and the adjacent States separate themselves permanently from the Federation, constituting themselves a new nation, with their own army, navy, Customs, foreign representatives, and all the appanages of independence, then the whole series of American politicians will have been in the wrong, and this journal, which has always declared such an event to be impossible, will have been in the wrong with them. But if, after an outburst of party passion, the Southerners themselves become sensible of the wickedness and folly of their course; if they recognize how far the possessors and expectants of official places are the movers of this agitation, and if, moreover, they are calmed by the reflection that a President, powerful as he is, can *do little to alter the policy of the Republic, and nothing at all to subvert the domestic institutions of the several States*, then the result will be such as we anticipate, and the United States will continue to combine in one Federation two communities, with widely different politics and systems of social life, but forming essentially and unalterably one and the same people.

For the present, however, the storm is raging throughout the Southeastern States. South Carolina, of course, takes the lead, and Georgia, throwing off her usual oldfashioned quietude, surpasses her hot-tempered sister in revolutionary violence. South Carolina is, however the first to act. The Federal officials at Charleston have resigned their appointments. The flag of the State is ostentatiously displayed instead of the Stars and Stripes. Even a steamer coming into Charleston harbor was obliged to discard the symbol of American unity. Some interference with the Federal fortresses within the State seems also to have been contemplated. In Georgia the Governor, in a special message to the Legislature, is carried by his zeal beyond the bounds of common sense. If we understand him rightly, he proposes not only to separate from Massachusetts, but to carry on a chronic warfare against that offending State. Because the laws of Massachusetts do not protect slave property, or, in other words, "cause plunder from Georgian citizens," Massachusetts must be compelled to make compensation. He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizure of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State to indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. Hostile tariffs are to be established against the Abolitionists. The population is to be called to arms to support its rights, and money is to be raised to put the State in a posture of defence. This is a specimen of the counsels which are now offered to the Southerners by their magistrates, and at first sight they would seem to portend the immediate disruption of the Republic. *But through all this violence we cannot but think that signs of insincerity appear.* The Carolinans and Georgians protest too much. The flame is too violent and too sudden to last long. No doubt, much sedition will be talked, and many acts committed which the Federal Government might be justified in treating as treasonable; but when time has been given for reflection the Southerners will be reconciled to their fate—which, after all, is no hard one—and common sense will show them the absurdity of refusing to accept a constitutional election because it has gone against them, *and breaking up a great nation through the vain fear that a majistrate of limited powers will do what no despot would be able to effect.*

In the meantime, however, South Carolina will make every show of secession. The American papers discuss the prospects of the new Republic, its wealth, material resources, ports, railways and commercial system. The complications which would ensue on this event are spoken of with much gravity. The effect on the cotton trade especially would be most remarkable, when the produce of Georgia, on its way to Charleston, would have to be bonded, and Tennessee would be divided from the Atlantic and the European world by a "foreign country." So immediate has been the impulse, we hear, that engineers are sent to examine the old scheme of forming a great shipping port at Brunswick, Ga., in expectation of this State preferring to remain a member of the old Federation. It is characteristic of the Americans that even the disruption of their beloved Republic should be viewed at once in its mercantile and joint-stock company light. But, as far as we can see, even South Carolina does not yet propose to make herself a new nation. The first plan is to embarrass the Federal Government by refusing to fulfil Federal duties. South Carolina now has no Federal officials. She meditates withdrawing her Senators and Representatives from Congress, and opposing a passive resistance to the execution of Federal law. The people of the "Palmetto State" will then leave the Government at Washington to take what steps it thinks fit. In short, the scheme of the South Carolinians is not so much secession as "nullification," to use the term current when the same State attempted a similar policy in the time of Mr. CALHOUN. South Carolina will not declare her independence of the Federation in the sense in which she declared her independence of England 84 years ago; she will be content with pushing to their extreme limits her rights as a sovereign State, and, while remaining nominally in communion with New-York and Massachusetts, will attempt to limit the constitutional authority of the Federation by her private enactments. There will not be a Carolinian President, with envoys duly accredited at the foreign capitals of Washington and London, but the authority of the Federal Government will be impotent within the limits of the State, and the people, if determined to remain obstinate, will undertake to manage their own Post-office, their own Customs, the lighting of their coasts, and will, perhaps, go the length of constructing and arming domestic fortresses. A strong-minded President like JACKSON, whatever his own sympathies, would probably not hesitate to crush the Carolinians by force. It is evident, indeed, on the smallest reflection, that the South, even if united, could never oppose for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North. A few hundred thousand slaveowners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by a dissolute population of "poor whites," are no match for the hardy and resolute populations of the Free States. *The Northerners have hitherto treated the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its ways; but if ever the day of conflict were to come, it would be shown that the South is but a child in its weakness as well as its frowardness.*

We believe, however, that moderate counsels prevail at Washington. Public opinion is evidently opposed to the use of a military force to quell the agitation. Violence is to be met by calmness, and sedition by a quiet discharge of constitutional duties. The Southerners are not to be coerced, because it is expected that they will shortly be able to restrain themselves. The overthrow of a party so long dominant could hardly be effected without some display of excitement and anger. The extreme section in the Slave State have so long and so vehemently asserted their resolve never to submit to a Republican Executive that they could not without becoming ridiculous quietly acquiesce in their defeat. Everything has been at stake with them—place, power, social position, credit with their fellow-citizens, and now they can hardly bring themselves to believe that they have lost the day. But the South is not united. Whole States are lukewarm in the Democratic cause, and look with horror on anything like a disruption of the Republic. Even in South Carolina there is a moderate party, which, when the first effervescence has subsided, will make its influence felt. To leave the Southerners entirely to themselves, to take no notice of the withdrawal of the Senators and Representatives, to avoid as much as possible any conflict between the Federal authorities and the excited populace of Charleston—*in short, to oppose a "mastery inactivity" to the excitement of the South, is the policy recommended to the North, and we cannot but think it will be successful.* The South will grow accustomed to a Republican President, the movement in South Carolina and Georgia will be confined to only a section of the Slave States, and after some months wiser counsels will prevail even there. President LINCOLN will probably be found by the slaveholders more harmless than they anticipate. Men's acts are never so extreme as their opinions, and, as the Free-Soilers have flourished under the dominion of their opponents, so the South may exist in spite of a Chief Magistrate whose opinions on Slavery are not considered orthodox at Charleston.

French and English Finance.

From the Money Market Review.

Now that the attention of the commercial community in this country is in an especial manner directed to the operations of the Bank of France, it may be considered a fitting moment to take a brief glance at the financial position and the fiscal burdens of the French nation. We will confine ourselves to citing a few pregnant figures: In the year 1814, the national debt of France was £50,646,108. In thirty-eight years—that is to say, in 1852—it had increased to £213,825,492. It is now £356,883,871. So that, in the last eight years, it has increased no less than £143,058,379. In 1855 the annual charge of the public debt of France was stated to be £9,000,000, whilst in January of the present year it was admitted to be £16,000,000, and is probably much more. We have not space to enter into, nor the full particulars of, the manner in which this large increase has arisen in so short a space of time. In France the financial secrets of the Government are well kept. But it is a terrible fact that, in face of the unprecedented amount of taxation with which France is at present burdened, it is even now necessary to add largely, year after year, to the national debt.

During the same space of forty years the English national debt has undergone several alterations, sometimes rising and sometimes falling, but it is at present very little more than it was in 1820, when it stood at £790,000,000; while the charge on the debt has considerably lessened. It may convey a lesson to those who complain so bitterly of our system of taxation, if we place in juxtaposition the account of the revenue derived from the taxes of the two countries. It will be seen that France actually outstrips us in the amount of her revenue from taxation. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the figures do not include any local taxation, which, in many towns in France, as here, is considered very great. It is especially heavy in Paris.

REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1860.	
1. Income tax	£12,903,715
2. Stamps	8,040,091
3. Crown lands	416,531
4. Customs	24,391,084
5. Excise	20,240,467
6. Post-office	3,310,655
7. Miscellaneous	1,801,584
Total	£71,104,127

REVENUE OF FRANCE FOR 1860.	
1. Direct taxes, land, house, personal and patents	£18,800,000
2. Stamps and domains	14,300,000
3. Woods, forests, and fisheries	1,500,000
4. Customs and tax on salt	9,100,000
5. Excise	19,500,000
6. Post-office	2,300,000
7. Miscellaneous	7,500,000
Total	£73,000,000

It must be difficult—nay, impossible—for France to continue for any long period the immense sacrifices she is now called upon to make. Unless the heavy load of taxation which she is forced to bear be speedily mitigated, the effects will be most lamentable. There is a point beyond which nations, any more than individuals, cannot carry expenditure without tempting ruin.

Important Reforms in France.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree:

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and future, greeting.

Desiring to afford to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of our Government, and a marked proof of our confidence, we have decreed and decree as follows:

ART. 1. The Senate and Corps Legislatif shall annually vote an address in reply to our speech at the opening of the session.

ART. 2. The address shall be discussed in presence of Government Commissioners, who will give to the Chambers the necessary explanations on the home and foreign policy of the Empire.

ART. 3. To facilitate to the Legislative Body the expression of its opinion in framing laws and the exercise of the right of amendment, article 54 of our decree of the 22d of March, 1852, is revived, and the regulation of the Legislative Body is modified in the following manner:

"Immediately after the distribution of the *projets de loi*, and on a day fixed by the President, the Legislative Body, before appointing its Committee, will hold a secret Committee meeting; a general discussion will be opened on the *projet de loi*, in which the Government Commissioners will take part.

This regulation is not applicable either to *projets de loi* of local interest or in cases of urgency."

ART. 4. With a view to render the reports of the debates in the Senate and Legislative body more prompt and more complete, the following project of *Senatus-Consultum* will be brought before the Senate:

The reports of the sittings of the Senate and of the Legislative body, drawn up by secretary, reporters, placed under the authority of the President of either Chamber, will be sent every evening to all the journals. Moreover, the debates of each sitting shall be taken down in short-hand, and published *in extenso* in the official paper of the following day.

ART. 5. As long as the session lasts, the Emperor will appoint Ministers without portfolios to defend the *projets de loi* of the Government before the Chambers, in concert with the members of the Council of State.

ART. 6. The Ministry of our Household is suppressed; its functions are annexed to those of the Grand Marshal of the Palace.

ART. 7. The Ministry for Algeria and the Colonies is suppressed. The administration of the Colonies is annexed to the Ministry of Marine.

ART. 8. All functions which do not directly concern public instruction or the special establishments of the University, are taken away from the Ministry of Public Instruction and placed under the Ministry of State.

ART. 9. The administration of the Government studs (*haras*) is taken away from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and placed under the Ministry of State.

ART. 10. Count CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Ex-Minister of Algeria and of the Colonies, is appointed Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, in the stead of Admiral HAMELIN, called to other functions.

ART. 11. Admiral HAMELIN is appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, in the stead of Marshal PELISSIER, Duke of Malakoff, called to other functions.

ART. 12. Marshal PELISSIER, Duke of Malakoff, is appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

ART. 13. The Ministers without portfolios have the rank and salary of Ministers in office; they form part of the Council of Ministers, and are lodged at the expense of the State.

ART. 14. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th day of November, 1860. NAPOLEON.

Countersigned, A. WALEWSKI, Minister of State.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE REFORMS.

From Le Journal des Debats.

We cannot but applaud and congratulate the Government on the happy policy on which it has entered. To resume, by degrees, however slowly, the habits of publicity and discussion, will be for our country, which has need of it, to renew an apprenticeship to liberty.

From Le Pays.

The principal and most prominent characteristic of the political measures which have been resolved on by the Emperor is their spontaneity. It is not a concession torn from him, or even counselled by any expression of public opinion; it is not even a reform of the imperial institutions which have worked so successfully up to the present time; it is a natural development of the liberal and preservative spirit of the Empire, arrived at voluntarily and usefully, that is to say, at the right moment. It is the good crowned by the better.

The second characteristic of these measures is the union of an enlarged political spirit with the maintenance of authority, and the closer association of the legal and legitimate representatives of the country with the Executive of the Government, without displacing the centre of power, and without wakening the Executive. The great bodies of the State will have much greater force, and the throne will not have less. In a word, it is the reunion of all the advantages of a representative *régime* without the inconveniences or the perils of a parliamentary *régime*.

From La Presse.

These are modifications which we think will be received with unanimous satisfaction. What appears to us of paramount importance is the return of the Ministry to the Chambers, and the right of address conferred upon the Senate and the Legislative body. This last arrangement enlarges considerably the functions of the two Chambers, and obtains for public opinion the means of manifesting itself in a certain and authorized manner. Everybody now knows that, after all, public opinion governs the world. The best served Government then will be that which will be in a position to let it speak the most plainly. In approving it, opinion strengthens it; in blaming it, opinion impedes it and obliges it to recede. Voted with that independence without which there are no serious votes, the address of the two Chambers will be manifestations of opinion of a great and incontestible authority.

The Coming Fight for Venetia.

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

The Augsburg *Gazette* publishes the following proclamation, which is being distributed among the people on the coasts of Venetia and Dalmatia:

The Central Committee of Venice to the Venetian Sailors.

VENICE, Oct. 25, 1860.

SAILORS OF THE VENETIAN COAST: The time is come for you also to do your country good service. Whether you are in the merchant service, or serve against your will on board Austrian ships, you cannot but see how degrading is your position. The Austrian fleet is no longer that which was called *Royal Venetian*, and had both Italian sailors and Italian officers. Now Germans alone command, while the unhappy Italian sailors are obliged to serve under the stick. The Italian fleet, which you have heard thundering beneath Ancona, will also deliver poor Venice, and in this fleet alone should you serve. Venice has neither navigation nor trade, nor money to pay her sailors, and she can do nothing for them till she is made free. For this reason even merchant seamen had better serve on board Neapolitan, Anconese and Genoese steamers, under the tricolored flag, so as to return as conquerors to their own country, and assure the liberty and prosperity of Venice. Send, at least, the youngest and least inexperienced among you to represent us in the Italian navy as so many do in the armies of VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. When Italy is free, we will return to our arsenals and yards—we will have a numerous war fleet, on board of which the sailor of Venice shall win honor as in the palmy days of Venetia; and we will have merchant ships to engage in the commercial enterprises which shall enrich us. Venetian ships shall fill the ports of the East, and comfort shall again be enjoyed by the sailors' families. Italy expects much from the bold seamen of the Venetian coasts—from you who for so long made the Lion of St. Marc respected and feared. Long live VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy! Long live GARIBALDI! Long live Admiral PERSANO, the conqueror of Ancona! Free Venice forever.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATIONS.

A private correspondence to the *Patrie* contains some interesting details as to the military force which Austria can bring into the field in the event of an attack upon Venetia. The army now in Venetia consists of 130,000 men, divided into four corps. The first, commanded by Count STADION, defends the line of the Mincio, and has its head-quarters at Verona. The second, commanded by the Archduke ERNEST, defends the line of the Adige, its head-quarters being at Vincenza. The third, under the Prince of HESSE, defends the line of the Lower Po, and is encamped between Rovigo and Legnano, with Padua for its head-quarters. The fourth, commanded by the Archduke ALBERT, is intrusted with the defences of Venice and the line between the point of the Maestra and the mouth of the Tagliamento. This army is placed upon a war footing, and has a powerful artillery, consisting almost entirely of rifled cannon. The cavalry, which it is intended shall number 10,000, at present does not exceed 6,000 sabres.

A second army of 150,000 men occupies a line having for its principal central points Brixen, Klagenfurt, Laybach, Trieste, Fiume and Cattaro. Thus Austria has an army of about 300,000 men ready for the threatened attack.

The *Patrie* observes upon the foregoing:

"Austria will not assume the offensive, but she expects to be attacked in the Spring, and she knows how terrible will be the struggle. The Italians being numerous, and better organized than in 1848, will have a fleet far superior to her own, and, moreover, they reckon upon a powerful diversion in their favor on the part of Hungary. These facts will equalize the chances of war, and in changing the scene of hostilities they will lessen the advantages which the quadrilateral fortresses present to Austria.

Interesting from China.

ARRESTS BY THE CHINESE—FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS—NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The mails from China reached Marseilles on the 25th ultimo, and were due in England on the morning of the *Kedar's* departure. The following telegrams are published:

HEAD-QUARTERS, EIGHT MILES FROM PEKING, Sunday, Sept. 23.

Mr. BOULBY, the *Times'* correspondent, Mr. LOCH, Secretary to Lord ELGIN, Mr. PARKES, Messrs. DE NORMAN and ANDERSON, of FANE'S Horse, and Capt. BRABAZON, have been made prisoners, whilst engaged in choosing camping grounds. They have been taken to Peking, where they are well treated.

Engagements were fought on the 18th and 21st September at Chang Kia Wan and Jang Chan. On both occasions 30,000 Tartar cavalry advanced and were completely routed by the Allies. 2,000 Tartars were killed and 50 guns taken. The Allies had only 18 wounded.

The Chinese have sent in a flag of truce, with the provisions for a treaty.

From the London Times.

We regret to state that we are not likely to receive the detailed narrative of the latest events in China, which we have so anxiously expected by the next mail. Our correspondent, as we are informed by telegram, has been taken prisoner, in company with Mr. PARKES, interpreter to the expedition, Mr. LOCH, private Secretary to Lord ELGIN, and three officers. Owing to the ambiguity of a telegram, the rumor spread on Saturday that these gentlemen had been murdered. It is with sincere pleasure that we are able, by the publication of the correct dispatch, to dissipate the fears of their friends and the public. They have all, we now learn, been taken to Peking, where they are well treated, and Lord ELGIN demands their release before negotiating. As the Chinese, defeated in a great battle and with the allied army only eight miles from Peking, were desirous of peace, and had sent in a flag of truce, it is almost certain that the prisoners must have been speedily released. Mr. PARKES, indeed, is so necessary to Lord ELGIN that we may presume not a moment's delay would be tolerated in his case, and if he returns all must return. We trust that a future mail will bring us not only the news of their release, but a full account of their entry into Peking, from the able pen which is employed in recording the progress of this war. The public is indeed served at the peril of life and limb, not only by those in official station, but by the zealous emissaries of the press. In addition to fatigue and sickness, it is no small matter to be exposed to such contingencies as capture by such an enemy as the Chinese.

The Europa's News.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—10 P. M.

The line worked as far east as Halifax, to-day, but was found to be broken beyond that point, consequently no more of the *Europa's* news will be received prior to her arrival at Halifax, which post she will probably make some time during to-night. When the line closed for the night, there were no signs of the *Europa* at Halifax.

Commercial Intelligence.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The *Daily News* (City Article) says the funds opened this morning at Saturday's prices, but fell in the afternoon upon the news of the New-York exchange having fallen to 106½, and ceased at a reduction of ⅛@¼, notwithstanding intelligence of a fresh rise at Paris. The other markets were steady in the morning, and flat in the afternoon. The principal exception was in Midland Railway stock, which shows a fresh rise. American Railway securities have fallen considerably, but are in most instances much higher than at New-York. Great ease continued to prevail in the discount market, and the best bills up to two months are taken readily at five per cent. At the Bank to-day the applications were consequently very limited.

Consuls opened with continued steadiness this morning, and soon showed a tendency to improvement, but late in the day this was suddenly checked by a telegram from America, quoting a very adverse movement in the rate of Exchange. The demand for discount, to-day, at the Bank of England was less than on any day for many weeks past. There were no transactions in gold at the Bank to-day. The £2,000,000 in silver from the Bank of France, deliverable to the Bank of England, under the late arrangement, are now in course of transmission. £175,000 have already arrived.

In the Corn market yesterday there was a general decline of 1s.@2s., while some descriptions, from their inferior quality, were unsalable at a reduction of 4s. Foreign Wheat, the arrivals of which are very large, was about 1s. ℘ quarter lower than on Monday week.

The *Times* says: "American Railway Securities showed increased flatness."

The advices by the Overland Mail from Hong Kong are to Oct. 13.

The English mails of Aug. 26 arrived out Oct. 9.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE HEENEY ESTATE AGAIN.—The Heeney estate—valued at $1,000,000, more or less, and located in the Sixth Ward—was before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The property is in the possession of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, who claim to hold it under a codicil to will, made in 1844. The plaintiffs, JAMES HEENEY and ALICIA C. HEENEY, claim the property as his heirs at law, being next of kin, and also under a will made in 1843. The case was tried before Judge BROWN in 1858, and was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiffs were aliens at the time Mr. HEENEY died. The appellants counsel say that the Court erred in this decision, and hence have brought it before the General Term. Decision reserved.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Christian Association have sent the following circular to the pastors of churches throughout the city:

DEAR SIR: As the holidays are approaching, the Young Men's Christian Association would earnestly request you to exhort the ladies of your congregation to refrain from placing the temptation of the intoxicating cup before their visiters on New-Year's day. Is it asking too much to solicit a sermon or exhortation on this subject to your people on or before the last Sabbath in the year? As young men, we make this request for the sake of young men.

Respectfully,

ROBERT L. BUSSING, President.

HENRY H. LOYD, Cor. Secretary.

ELECTION OF A CHIEF ENGINEER.—The firemen in the Western District, on Tuesday evening, voted for a Chief Engineer, with the following result:

Wm. H. Furey, Ind	407
Wm. Vandeveer, Regular	376
John Cunningham, Regular	404

The contest, as will be seen by the above vote, was well contested, the successful candidate having been elected by a plurality of only three. Mr. FUREY is at present Alderman of the Fifth Ward.

JUVENILE HOME OF INDUSTRY.—The third anniversary of this institution was observed yesterday with appropriate exercises. The exercises, which occupied the entire afternoon, consisted of addresses by several visitors, singing, reading, recitations, and other exercises by the children. The visitors present were much gratified with the success of the institution.

FIRE.—The varnish factory of HENRY WALDEN & Co., and distillery and cow-stables of JOHN G. WILLIAMS, foot of South First-street, were damaged by fire Tuesday night to the extent of $5,000. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 36, 26, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 24, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59. Circuit Court: Nos. 44, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON.—Mrs. HARRIETT E. JACKSON yesterday made complaint against her husband, JOHN E. JACKSON, that he had tried to poison her, by putting arsenic into her food.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN THE NORTH!

WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!

DUNDEE, Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the $60 size, and is now owned by FRED. SMITH, jeweler. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out he was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe—watches all ticking, and bank-bills all right. I have a $5 bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it.

Yours, truly,

D. E. SEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH!

HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAVE THEM!

ALBANY, Geo., Dec. 3, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. CRUMMEY some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.

Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?

Yours, respectfully,

L. C. SHAW.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SEWING MACHINES—AN IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., by a suit in equity, have sought to obtain an injunction against WILLIAMS & ORVIS, the manufacturers in Boston of a Sewing-machine of great merit, which is simple and cheap, and makes the same stitch as the Grover & Baker Machine. The case has occupied the Court since Nov. 27. Judge SPRAGUE on Saturday delivered an opinion in favor of WILLIAMS & ORVIS, who were represented in Court by their counsel, Messrs. WM. WHITING and A. C. WASHBURN, and the injunction asked for was refused.

[Advertisement.]

OUR NEW HAT.—We have a new hat coming, and have twice stepped into the artist's (not the hatter's) to see that wonderful work of art in different stages of progress. It is to be light, durable, fashionable, handsome; and the artist is, of course, KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, who does more with his superb head coverings to make people good looking than all the other hatters in America. A vermillion edict: see our Hat, when it comes.

[Advertisement.]

FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—English velvet carpets, $1; English Brussels, 75c. and 87c.; three-ply carpets, 87½c.; ingrain carpeting, 25c., 50c. and 60c. per yard. Oil-cloths, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, 4 yards wide, etc., at prices far below any quoted in this City. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Those wishing to present to their friends their Photographs for a Holiday Present, could not get a more suitable or finely finished style of portraiture than the Ivorytypes made by J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

IF YOU HAVE AN OLD SORE—Use HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment. It has actually healed more sores and ulcers than all the other preparations of the day. It is equally applicable for burns, scalds, &c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady, and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales 33,000 bush. at 75c. for Northwestern Club; 72c.@73c. for No. 1, and 69c.@70c. for No. 2 in store. CORN active, and advanced 1c.; sales 12,000 bushels, at 28c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm, at 10 per cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR market irregular; sales at $4 for Superfine. WHISKY steady, at $1 32½c. HOGS in improved demand, at better prices; sales at 5c. ℘ lb. Sight Exchange very scarce, at 1½ ℘ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c. under the *Europa's* advices; sales, to-day, 11,500 bales, at 9¾c.@10c. for middling. SUGAR firm, at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. CORN, 55c.@60c. PROVISIONS dull.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, at 10¼c. for good middling. Market firm, with an improved demand.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales, at 9½c.@9½c. for middling. Demand good and market firm.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana—M. Castellans, N. John Sancher, T. Luganr, B. Beurmio, J. Mayorga, Jose Vega, J. M. Cawalla, E. Maiz, F. D. Rionda, B. F. Demis, P. Valencia, E. Thole, R. A. Williams, D. Trueba, E. Arana, J. S. Cervera, J. Robertson, M. Eschera, D. Alzamora, M. Carters, A. Gonzoles, James Holder, O. Williams, J. J. Lent, Wm. Morton, And. Turnbull, C. J. Osborne, Mrs. M. O'Brian, Mrs. E. J. Wissell and daughter, Miss S. Lunan, Mrs. F. Batchelor, child and servant, J. B. Collie and lady, Wm. B. Fish, And. McBean, And. Place, F. M. Hill.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—W. Moore, G. Hughes and lady, G. W. Davis, lady and 5 children, H. Gerrard, Capt. C. Morten, E. L. Barker, G. F. Barker, Mrs. B. Cohen, Miss Sophia Hexamer, J. Hanson, J. Ayia Macdonald, H. Crespre, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets .. 5 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 29 | Gov. Island. 9 18 | Hell Gate... 10 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Grey Feather, Mayo, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron: Racer, Gates, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Arthur Child, (new,) Child, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons; Bernard, Hubbard, Glasgow, Trask & Dearborn; J. A. Stainler, Young, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Storm Bird, Doyley, London, A. Leary; Oraville, Crockett, Bristol, Metcalf & Duncan; Maraville, Griffing, Barbados, T. C. Dwight; Volunteer, Gorham, Curacoa, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Native, Trask, Liverpool, Edmiston Bros.; Gen. Green, Atwell, Cardenas, Truyillo & Russell.

Brigs A. Hopkins, Murray, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Nathan, Sturges, Wilmington, Thompson & Hunter; Fairfax, Claypole, Montevideo, C. Norton, Jr.; T. Tileston, Scamman, Havana, Truyillo & Russell.

Schooners Princeza, Smerdon, Liverpool, R. Irvin & Co.; Colchester, Delancey, Indianola, J. H. Brower & Co.; Agate, Atkins, Ponce, H. Underwood; Garland, Norton, Portland, G. L. Hatch.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Portland, master.

Arrived.

U. S. storeship Relief, Capt. D. M. Dove, Loando, Coast of Africa, 57 ds. Nov. 21, lat. 23 13 N., lon. 59 25, boarded Am. bark Hyperion, of New-York, bound to Barbados. All well.

Steamship De Soto, Johnson, New-Orleans Dec. 5, and Havana 8th, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Crocheron. Dec. 5, at 5 P. M., 30 miles S. E. the Bar, passed ship John Hancock, standing N. 6th, lat. 26 16, lon. 85 26, passed ship Ocean Monarch, standing S. Steamship Bienville arr. at Havana 8th, 7 P. M., and left for New-Orleans 7th, at 3 P. M. The De Soto made the run from the levee at New-Orleans to anchorage at Havana in 47 hours.

Steamship Philadelphia, Brown, New-Orleans Dec. 3, 11:30 P. M., (crossed the Bar 8:40 A. M., 4th,) via Havana 6th, at 7:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Dec. 10, lat. 33 40, lon. 75 07, passed steamship Star of the West, hence for Havana.

Steamship Kedar, (Br. screw,) Liverpool Nov 27, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Experienced a succession of heavy gales from N. S. W. to W. N. W., for several days. Nov. 28, lat. 51 02, lon. 8 13, passed ship Lizzie Southard, bound E.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Carioca, (of Philadelphia,) Hol[illegible] Rio Janeiro Oct. 26, with coffee to master.

Bark James Welsh, Magill, Minatitlan, (Mex.,) 22 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre. Experienced heavy gales from N. the entire passage. Left no Am. vessels. The brig J. C. Clark sld. the day previous for Holmes' Hole.

Bark Sartelle, Cole, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son. No date, in the Gulf, saw brig Lilian, bound S. No date, saw a large bark ashore on Nicola Reef; had apparently gone on the night before.

Bark Sparkling Sea (of New-Haven) Munson, Patras Aug. 9, via Messina Oct. 6, passed Gibraltar Oct. 17, with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had heavy weather on the Coast.

Bark M. E. Trout, (of Lincolnville,) Ames, Inagua 13 ds., with salt to Metcalf & Duncan. For the first 10 ds. had heavy westerly gales; fine weather to northward of Hatteras. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Lady Stanley, (Br., of Scarboro,) Wyvill, Shields 47 ds., and Deal 40 ds., with coal to T. W. Parmele. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Louis Eaton, (of Boston,) Maxine, Galveston 15 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Antigua 17 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Lunan, (Br., of Arbroath,) Leslie, Sunderland 50 ds., with coal to order. Has had heavy weather since passing Sable Island.

Bark Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Geo. S. Stephenson. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Payson, Demerara, via St. Martin's 19 ds., with salt to order. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Jessie Rhyman (of Camden, Me.,) Pendleton, New Orleans 14 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Emeline, (Mex.,) Laferla, Tobasco 30 ds., with logwood and deerskins to Reira & Theband. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Franconia, Wallace, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to Moore & Henry.

Brig Tyne, (Br.,) Kenny, Ardrossan 37 ds., with pig iron to master.

Brig Golden Lead, Johnson, Salt Cay, T. I., 26 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Abruccah, Carlisle, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig Argyle, Speed, Manzanilla 20 ds., with sugar.

Schr. Adolph Hugel, Mason, Wilmington, N. C., 14 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. Has had heavy westerly winds, been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, lost part of deck-load and jib-boom. Had been blown off as far as lon. 68, and the lat of Cape Henry, 7th inst., lat. 27 30, lon. 70, spoke U. S. sloop-of-war, ———, bound W.

Schr. A. E. Williams, (of Bangor,) Lawry, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to Gilchrist & Son. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Three Brothers, Kelsey, Fredericksburgh, 3 ds., with corn and flour to W. H. Newman.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Underhill, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. William Gregory, Wallace, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to master.

WIND—During the day, S. E. to S. S. W.; 9 P. M., W. S. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamship Nashville, for Charleston. Ships Constitution, (Br.,) Liverpool; Courier, for London; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Arr. ships Cambria, from Havana; St. Charles, from New-York; barks Old Dominion, from New-York; Charles Smith, from Philadelphia. The steamship Empire City sails to-morrow, and the Bienville on Saturday for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Beaver—brig, from Turks Island, for Holmes Hole, Dec. 9, lat 38 07, lon. 71.

West Point—ship, for Liverpool, Nov. 22, lat. 30, lon. 57, 24 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro Oct. 26, barks Winnifred, Emore, from Bahia, arr. day previous; Campanero, Dubel, from Baltimore, dischg.; brig Geraniam, Pierce, waiting. The brig R. C. Wright, Harvey, had sld. for Montevideo; and others as before.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the soe urse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN. Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers................Spalding & Rogers.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 13 and 14.
LEVI J. NORTH'S CIRCUS.
SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.
SIEGRIST and ZANFRETTA BALLET TROUPE.
ROBINSON,
DANCING HORSE, TAMMANY,
MASTERS GEORGE & HENRY,
COMIC PANTOMIME,
GRAND MATINEE
Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

$70,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved City property, in sums to suit applicants; or will purchase existing mortgages. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 246 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this 'afternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand hupon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'n 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it, here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and dont be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.